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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, showers. Temp. 4-11 (39-52). LONDON: Thursday, showers. Temp. 8-13 (46-55). CHANNEL: moderate to rough ROME: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 4-13 (39-55). FRANKFURT: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 6-11 (43-57). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 4-12 (39-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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U.S. Considers Resuming Bid for Tehran Sanctions

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) – The Carter administration, seeking a way to force the pace of efforts to free the U.S. hostages in Tehran, is actively considering an attempt to revive its long-postponed plan to impose economic sanctions against Iran, reliable sources said yesterday.

Although the sources said that President Carter had not made a decision to go ahead, they added that the possibility of mounting a renewed sanctions campaign was among the chief topics discussed by Mr. Carter and his chief advisers during their foreign policy review at Camp David, Md., last Saturday.

According to the sources, there is a strong feeling within the administration that Mr. Carter has to give a signal both to the Iranians and to a potentially restive American public that there are limits to how long he will allow the hostage crisis to drag on.

The sources said that the attitude has been prompted by the repeated assertions of Iranian authorities that the fate of the hostages will not even be considered before May, when the new Iranian parliament is expected to convene.

In addition, the sources said, the feeling that some kind of U.S. move is required has been reinforced by Iranian threats to delay the process even further because of the flight of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, from Panama to Egypt. In the picture, too, are domestic political perceptions that Mr. Carter's re-election effort may be hurt by charges of inaction in the hostage crisis.

On the other side of the equation, the sources said, is the president's continuing conviction that the best hope of breaking the impasse rests in negotiation. For that reason, they added, he is unwilling to take steps, such as threatening military action, that would undermine the shaky authority of Iranian moderates who also want to negotiate.

As a result, the sources said, the only option open to Mr. Carter is a new resort to the sanctions drive that the administration officially shelved Feb. 7 as part of its effort to demonstrate a conciliatory stance toward Iran.

At the time, the administration had pinned its main hopes for a solution on the U.S.-Iranian agreement for a United Nations commission to investigate the shah's alleged crimes and pave the way for the hostages' release.

The UN mission failed when the moderate forces in the Iranian government shrank from a confrontation with the hostages' militant captors. Since then, the U.S. strategy has been to play for time in hopes that the moderates can strengthen their power and allow the commission to resume its work.

UN Move Frustrated

Before the commission plan arose in January, the main U.S. weapon in dealing with Iran had been the campaign for sanctions. As a practical matter, the United States has had sanctions in effect against Iran since shortly after the outbreak of the crisis, when Mr. Carter froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks.

The administration sought to broaden Iran's economic isolation by having the UN Security Council impose a formal trade and financial embargo against Iran. That move was frustrated when the Soviet Union vetoed the UN resolution.

The United States did win agreement from its principal West European allies and Japan, the major potential sources for Iran to obtain credit and goods, to cooperate with Washington in an informal embargo.

Before that plan could be put into effect, the UN commission idea arose and the administration shifted gears and abandoned its pursuit of sanctions.

That move angered some of the allies, who were not informed in advance that Washington was changing course. As a result, the sources said, some delicate fence-mending now would be required to coax the allies back into a cooperative attitude. The sources said that the administration believes that the allies will comply if Mr. Carter chooses to take the sanctions route again.

Sir Geoffrey Howe

U.K. Plans Gradual Cut In Spending

Budget Aims to Curb 19% Inflation Rate

By Robert Hershey

LONDON, March 26 (NYT) — Britain's Conservative government, ignoring a big decline in its popularity, plunged ahead today with new steps in its plan to rejuvenate the economy and bring the rate of inflation down from 19 percent.

Building on the measures it took upon assuming power last May, it has laid out a plan to reduce progressively total public spending by 4 percent over the next four years, becoming the first British government to plan such cuts over the bulk of a full parliamentary term.

It also adopted, as few governments have, multiyear targets for growth of the money supply, aiming at about halving the current rate to 6 percent by 1984.

At the same time, the Conservatives put forward a host of other actions they said would encourage initiative, including taxing unemployment benefits and reducing benefits paid to the families of strikers.

The budget, a major national event that is presented and analyzed in excruciating detail, was presented by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who outlined a grim economic outlook in Britain that was made worse by conditions elsewhere in the world. Output of goods and services, for example, would fall by 2½ percent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bush Beats Reagan in Connecticut

Kennedy Scores Major Upsets Over Carter in Two Primaries

By Robert Shogan

NEW YORK, March 26 (LAT) — In the most dramatic turnabout of a highly volatile campaign, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., upset President Carter in the New York and Connecticut primaries yesterday and significantly altered the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination.

On the Republican side, George Bush kept his presidential candidacy alive by defeating Ronald Reagan and Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., in the primary in Connecticut, where Mr. Bush grew up. But Mr. Reagan finished well ahead of Mr. Bush in New York in a limited and complicated competition for convention delegates.

Sen. Kennedy, who had won only one previous primary — in his home state, Massachusetts — had seemed to be running out of financing and even hope. But, based on returns from 99 percent of the precincts, he captured 59 percent of the New York vote to 41 percent for Mr. Carter. Sen. Kennedy appeared to have won 164 national convention delegates to 118 for Mr. Carter.

"I love New York and I love Connecticut, too," Sen. Kennedy said at a news conference. But he was notably restrained in manner and language in addressing his supporters at a crowded victory celebration in a New York hotel ballroom.

"We will travel across this country renewed with expressions of confidence and support," he said. Asked if his victory marked the beginning of a trend in the campaign, Sen. Kennedy replied: "I like this trend better than the last trend."

'Dip in the Road'

On the president's side, his national campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, who has been more accustomed to hailing victory than explaining defeat, described the results as "just a dip in the road."

He attributed Mr. Carter's loss to the U.S. vote against Israel at the United Nations — later disavowed — and the president's failure to campaign in New York, in keeping with his decision not to leave the White House until the hostages held in Iran are released.

New York's Jewish community, which provides about one-third of the state's Democratic vote, gave Sen. Kennedy overwhelming support. A Los Angeles Times poll of primary voters showed that Jews, apparently incensed by Mr. Carter's handling of the March 1 UN vote censuring Israel's policy on settlements in occupied territories, voted for Sen. Kennedy by margin of almost 4 to 1.

In the New York Democratic race, near-complete results gave Sen. Kennedy 574,566 votes (59 percent) to Mr. Carter's 399,862 (41 percent). There was no Republican statewide presidential vote in New York.

In the Connecticut Democratic primary, with all the state's 707 precincts reporting, Sen. Kennedy had 98,571 votes (47 percent), Mr. Carter 87,108 (41 percent) and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California 5,357 (3 percent). Sen. Kennedy gained 29 of the state's delegates to 25 for Mr. Carter.

Victory by Bush

The Connecticut Republican vote was Mr. Bush 70,070 (39 percent), Mr. Reagan 61,333 (34 percent) and Rep. Anderson 40,481 (22 percent). Mr. Bush took 15 delegates, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

A dejected young Carter supporter sits on the stage of a New York hotel ballroom after the president was defeated by Sen. Edward Kennedy in the state's Democratic presidential primary.

Carter's Problems Emerge in New York But Kennedy Remains Clear Underdog

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy's ringing victory in the New York primary means many things in an erratic, unpredictable political year. But the most important message is that the challenger has a chance. Had he lost here, he would not.

It is not an even chance; far from it. Sen. Kennedy clearly retains substantial liabilities, especially in the public's view of his character. And President Carter retains substantial advantages, most of all a big lead in delegates. For on the best night of the campaign yet for Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Carter won enough delegates to have just about half those needed for nomination.

But if Sen. Kennedy's problems have not been erased by victories in New York and Connecticut, Mr. Carter's have suddenly emerged as real factors in the political equation. Inflation, to choose the most painful example, mattered to voters in both states, and yesterday's news of still higher prices means that it is likely to matter again next week in Wisconsin and Kansas and, critically, four weeks hence in Pennsylvania.

And in a week when the flight from Panama to Egypt of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, added a new measure of uncertainty to the prospects for release of the U.S. hostages in Iran, New York Democratic voters made it clear that they did not think that Mr. Carter's handling of that four-month problem was adequate.

Mr. Carter's unwillingness to campaign while the hostages remain captive plainly was a political advantage to him early in the campaign. While voters thought of him as watching the situation in Iran every minute, they saw a campaigning challenger often stumbling, and had uninterrupted hours to reflect on the fatal automobile accident at Chappaquiddick Island in 1969.

Now Mr. Carter's seclusion may be a disadvantage. Sen. Kennedy, out on the trail every day and usually campaigning effectively, seems better able than the remote president to convince voters that he cares about their problems.

The Democratic campaign to date has not been a series of normally contested primaries and caucuses, but a matter of organization and advertising buttressing a series of referendums. Until yesterday, the referendums in the North, at least, had been on Sen. Kennedy. The Carter campaign emphasized that interpretation long and hard when it argued that the president's handling of Iran was not the only reason for his rise in the polls, but that Sen. Kennedy's flaws were also being rated.

But yesterday's referendum was on Mr. Carter, and it was almost as negative — in a state that Democrats need if they are to retain the White House in November — as previous accountings on Sen. Kennedy.

A key Carter adviser, minimizing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Massive Executions

Afghan Refugees Tell Of Brutality, Killings

PARIS, March 26 (UPI) — Afghanistan refugees fleeing into Pakistan have described grotesque and massive prison executions that included drownings in human excrement and live burials, a human rights investigator said today.

At a news conference held by the International Federation of Human Rights, Michael Barry detailed the testimony of about 100 refugees he interviewed in the Peshawar region of Pakistan from which he has just returned.

Mr. Barry, who speaks all three languages of Afghanistan, said the refugees also spoke of Soviet use of incapacitating gas, starvation and public rapes.

Since the Communist takeover two years ago, he said executions at the main prison near Kabul have been "carried out in a manner reminiscent of Auschwitz."

Mr. Barry, an Islamic studies researcher at McGill University in Montreal, said Soviet officials were present at the prison. "Unfortunately, we can be sure of this from numerous testimony of former inmates who left the prison after the general amnesty of Jan. 6, 1980," he said.

Mr. Barry has written on Afghanistan for the International Herald Tribune and in 1974, after traveling widely in the country, published "Afghanistan," a book which won France's Prix des Voyages.

Since the 1978 Communist takeover, Mr. Barry said, persons have been imprisoned without trial and tortured at the Interior Ministry by such means as electrical shocks, beatings or by being hung from the ceiling for as much as 15 hours at a time.

Wives Tortured

"After the interrogations, which also including torturing wives to force confessions from reluctant husbands, the prisoners were taken to the main prison where torture was excretory in nature," Mr. Barry said.

He said prisoners were thrown into an enormous cesspool outside the prison while other inmates stood by and watched them drown in human excrement.

"After the prison amnesty was granted, wives who came to the prison were told to look for their loved ones in the cesspool, which they did by searching for the bodies with long sticks while they wept," Mr. Barry said.

He said another method of execution was live burial in a field near the prison. "Prisoners were carted off every night by truck," he said. "The people were unloaded from the truck, their eyes were bound, trenches were dug, the prisoners were cast in and the trenches were filled by bulldozers."

Mr. Barry said it was impossible to estimate how many people died this way. "The villagers who witnessed it said, 'thousands, thousands, this happened every night beginning at 11 p.m.,' " he said.

Women prisoners were often publicly raped by their guards, he said. He said the former warden, who was assassinated by a prisoner in November, repeatedly told inmates that only 1 million Afghans would be left alive out of a population of 19 million.

Mr. Barry said refugees quoted the warden as saying, "One million Afghans are sufficient in order for us to build socialism. All others are infected with the old thoughts and must no longer live. As for you traitors in this prison, none will ever find out about the fate you so richly deserve, so there's no use complaining."

Afghan Players Flee to W. Germany

FRANKFURT, March 26 (AP) — Seven members of Afghanistan's national soccer team, including the captain, have fled to West Germany where they hope to receive political asylum, players said today.

"We have been here in Frankfurt one week and we want to stay," Ebrahim Hashimir, 23, said. "But as soon as possible we want to play football again." Mr. Hashimir said the seven have been staying in two hotels paid for by the city of Frankfurt. Each player also received 312 deutsche marks (about $160) from the city to pay for food and other expenses.

The players, among them team captain Mohammed Saher Rohparwar, fled Kabul on March 5 disguised as tribesmen and crossed the mountains into Pakistan. British press reports said an eighth team member remained in Pakistan while the others flew to West Germany, which has liberal asylum laws.

In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said he could confirm that three Afghan soccer players had entered the country, but he said he had no information on the others.

Iran Defers Plan to Shift 50 Hostages

TEHRAN, March 26 (Reuters) — Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council tonight deferred discussion of the possible transfer of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy to government control and postponed the parliamentary elections that may determine the captives' fate.

Hassan Habibi, a council spokesman, said of the possible transfer of the 50 Americans: "For the moment it is a closed matter because the transfer might have been a condition for arresting the shah in Panama. But since his flight there is no possibility for the moment of such a transfer."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said yesterday that he had tried over the weekend to persuade Panamanian authorities to detain Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, by offering to arrange for the transfer of the hostages. The captives have been held by young Moslem militants at the embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

The shah, whose extradition the militants are demanding in return for the hostages' release, left his haven in Panama on Sunday to go to Egypt, where he is receiving medical care and has been offered permanent exile.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr also said af-

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To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune is implementing a series of changes to serve its readers better.

On Monday, the IHT will begin a significant expansion of its business coverage. This will include a new weekly *Business Insights* section, appearing every Monday, featuring a broader range of business articles as well as a comprehensive listing of Eurobond prices. The Tuesday-through-Saturday business coverage also will be increased.

The Weekend section, which has appeared on Friday, will encompass comprehensive arts coverage and will be shifted to Saturday-Sunday.

The Insights/Sidelights page, which has been appearing in the Saturday-Sunday editions, will appear on Thursday, starting today.

Argentina, W. Germany Agree on Reactor

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, March 26 (NYT) — Argentina has reached "full agreement" with West German negotiators on conditions for safeguarding the construction here of a heavy-water nuclear power reactor, according Rear Adm. Carlos Castro, president of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission.

"The agreement is being submitted to both governments for final approval, and I think export licenses for components of the reactor will be issued by West Germany within a month," Adm. Castro said.

Negotiations with a high-level West German mission ended here yesterday while Gerard Smith, President Carter's chief negotiator on nuclear arms control, was conducting talks with Argentina's military government on the need for tighter international control over the transfer of "sensitive" nuclear technology.

Argentina has declared repeatedly that it has no intention of building an atomic weapon, but it has steadfastly refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty of 1968, and has yet to ratify the continental treaty designed to maintain Latin America free of nuclear weapons.

Argentina's position is that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is discriminatory because it imposes denial of access to technology on developing countries while the nuclear powers continue the arms race without limit.

Argentina accepts inspection of each transfer of foreign technology but refuses to submit its indigenous facilities to international control under the so-called full-scope safeguard system required under the Latin American treaty.

A foreign office communique said the talks with Mr. Smith, which included Argentine grain shipments to the Soviet Union and human rights problems as well as nuclear matters, had been "clear and frank." These terms are generally used in diplomatic notes to indicate disagreement.

U.S. Opposes Deal

Argentine and U.S. sources agreed that officials here had remained firm in rejecting U.S. arguments for acceptance of full-scope safeguards over all present and future nuclear facilities and materials, such as spent fuel, as a condition for obtaining access to "sensitive" nuclear technology, such as heavy-water production.

The United States has objected to the West German reactor sale because it is part of a package that includes a heavy-water plant to be built here by Sulzer Brothers, a Swiss firm. The contract with Sulzer has already been signed.

Argentina is a large producer of uranium, and has the industrial capacity to produce its own fuel rods for a reactor system that uses natural uranium — instead of requiring imported enriched uranium — with heavy-water as the moderating element. The spent fuel from this system can easily be processed to separate plutonium used for nuclear explosions.

Canada Loses Out

Argentina has had a 320-megawatt power reactor in operation since 1974, and is building a second 600-megawatt reactor with Canadian technology. Canada and West Germany were bidders for the third reactor, of 600 megawatts, which was awarded to the West German Kraftswerk Union firm although the Canadian bid was $400 million lower.

The cost of the reactor and heavy-water plant could reach $2 billion. Argentina is planning to build three more reactors based on natural uranium-heavy water technology by 1990.

Adm. Castro said during a reception at the U.S. Embassy for Mr. Smith that discussions on nuclear cooperation with the U.S. mission had left open some possibilities for technology transfer.

"There are always possibilities when there is goodwill on both sides," said the admiral, who was in a cheerful mood after the end of negotiations with the West Germans.

Firm Claims U.S. Wars On It

EPA Denies 'Espionage' Blitz on Dow Chemical

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Dow Chemical Co. yesterday accused the Environmental Protection Agency of violating the rules of war by employing satellites, U-2 aircraft, and converted B-26 bombers loaded with high-technology cameras to spy on the company's industrial plants.

The company asked a federal court in Michigan to rule that government airborne surveillance is illegal and unconstitutional, and sought court permission to question officials of the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and private firms hired by the government to conduct aerial surveys.

Dow also said that EPA officials have acknowledged using photos and other information from the CIA and other government intelligence units, but refused to discuss this activity, citing reasons of national security.

The exchange of photos goes on at an Army facility called Vint Hill Farms near Warrenton, Va., staffed by retired military photo reconnaissance experts, Dow said.

An EPA spokesman said that Dow's "implication of some kind of sinister plot is preposterous. This is an overflight program to detect pollution in waterways and in the air."

The Dow complaint opens a new front in a dispute that began two years ago when the EPA sent a plane to photograph the huge Dow chemical plant in Midland, Mich., after an EPA official was barred from taking pictures within plant grounds. The issue then was the pollution control measures at the chemical facility's power plant.

The company claimed that the high-resolution aerial photos could disclose critical industrial processes of value to competitors — who could obtain the photos from the EPA by filing a Freedom of Information Act suit. It got a federal court order requiring EPA to keep the photos locked up, and a second order placing them in the court's custody.

But Dow claimed that copies of the photos were still being circulated around EPA. When a package of photos arrived anonymously from an EPA installation in Las Vegas called the Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Dow sent its lawyers in pursuit.

EPA 'Air Force'

There they found the remnants of what had been a small EPA "air force" which once included helicopters, light planes, and the converted B-26 bombers, used for aerial detection of pollution problems.

Most of these aircraft are gone now, said Dr. David McNelis, director of EPA's advance monitoring systems division in Las Vegas. The agency now hires private firms to do most of its aerial surveillance.

But the aerial survey work for EPA is substantial, sophisticated, and growing, he said. But Dr. McNelis denied that the photos and data would have any value in industrial espionage as clues to secret industrial processes. "Most of the information we collect is available to anyone with a Brownie [camera] and a Piper Cub," he said.

Autonomy Plan Fails In Belgian Senate

BRUSSELS, March 26 (AP) — The government suffered a severe setback today when the Senate narrowly failed to approve one of the proposals of Premier Wilfried Martens to grant greater autonomy to Belgium's feuding Flemish and French-speaking populations.

A vote on the composition of the future regional council for the 19 municipalities that make up Brussels failed to get the two-thirds majority required for any constitutional reform. A total of 117 senators voted in favor, one short of a majority.

Silver Owners Said to Eye $4-Billion Bond Offering

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 26 (IHT) — A group of silver owners headed by Nelson Bunker Hunt, the Texas oil millionaire, is seeking to sell up to $4 billion in bonds convertible into silver on the international capital market, a Paris public relations agency that said it represents Mr. Hunt declared today.

Bankers who said they had heard of efforts by Mr. Hunt to raise cash in Europe were skeptical, saying such a mammoth offering could not be done.

Pierre Homsy, head of Homsy Delafosse & Associes, the Paris public relations agency, said he was unable to answer any specific questions about the proposed offering. He said details would be provided tomorrow by Selim Nassif, described as a Geneva-based consultant to the group.

However, Mr. Homsy did say the offering would consist of eight back-to-back series of issues each totaling $500 million. The amount of each bond will be tailored to investors' desires to "accommodate all classes of investor," he said.

He said that in addition to Mr. Hunt, the group of silver owners includes Prince Faysal ben Abdalla al Saoud, Mahmoud Fustok and Sheikh Mohamed al Amoudi — all described by Mr. Homsy as Saudi Arabian businessmen — and Naji Nahas of Brazil.

"Together, these persons and their associates own in excess of 200 million ounces of physical silver purchased for investment," the press release stated. About 300 million ounces is usually mentioned as the amount of silver thought to be privately owned.

Silver opened trading today at almost $20 an ounce, making the prospective offer worth almost $4 billion. It later slipped to $15.10 an ounce but rallied after the news of the Hunt proposal became known. At $15 an ounce, the bond offer would be worth about $3 billion.

"Under the agreement in princi-

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Reporters, Film Crews Being Courted

Afghan Guerrillas Wake Up to the Media

By Michael T. Kaufman

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (NYT) — Three months ago, foreign newsmen who wanted to reach Afghan guerrillas based here would be instructed in guarded telephone conversations to meet contacts in the back rooms of bazaar stalls. Now they just tell cabdrivers to take them to the offices of any of the half dozen rebel organizations.

The once heavy tourist traffic that passed here on a trail between Turkey and India has just about disappeared because of the tension in Iran and the fighting in Afghanistan. The large Intercontinental Hotel is almost empty, except for journalists.

"Hezb-i-Islami, Jamiat?" the drivers ask Westerners at the hotel, dropping the names of the rebel groups, much as they once mentioned the Khyber Pass and other local tourist attractions. "You want to see Gulbaddin, Rabbani, Galiani?" asked one driver, naming three of the leaders of the guerrilla groups.

Over the last three months, some guerrilla units have become more sophisticated in dealing with the swarm of journalists. Several of them are eager for press coverage, implying that through publicity they may establish their claims of leadership and effectiveness. Some have English-speaking spokesman, and at least one of these men talks about "favorable lighting conditions" for the television camera crews. Sometimes the groups openly compete for the attention of correspondents.

The greatest problems are those facing the television crews. "You print guys can get a story even if you see no action," said an American television correspondent. "For us, we need film."

He noted that the burned-out Soviet tanks or the captured arms, shown by the guerrillas, were no longer enough. Soviet helicopters flying harmlessly in the distance were similarly insufficiently dramatic.

The television and the press photographers, some of whom have been here for weeks, agree that essentially what would make the risk of entry worthwhile would be the reasonable prospect of seeing Soviet troops in action, whether in a tank attack on a village or in a helicopter assault involving rockets. There have been recurring reports of the use of napalm and noxious gases.

Also the mujahaddin, the Islamic guerrillas, claim to have seized Soviet soldiers and executed them. The cameramen are hoping to capture such acts on film and tape. The risks are considerable. For one thing, the treks when they do come off involve a good deal of walking on steep mountain tracks. The journalists are dressed in Afghan caps and blankets, and blond newsmen feel particularly conspicuous.

Lonely Walk

The guerrillas do not take food with them, relying on the hospitable traditions of the Pathan people of the border area to provide meager sustenance. The visitors are totally dependent on their guides. One British photographer had to walk his way back to Pakistan alone after he was abandoned by his escort.

Some of the correspondents who have made the journey have talked of their fear of being taken for Russians. There is also the possibility that their guides may stumble on gunmen from rival guerrilla groups.

An Egyptian correspondent and a Pakistani newsman are reportedly under arrest, having been seized as alleged spies by Afghan and Soviet officials. An Indian reporter last month was taken off a bus at gunpoint by rebels, threatened with death and marched to a nearby village. There he sat in a mosque while the village came under missile and machine-gun attack from Soviet helicopters. All this took place in a two-hour period. When the reporter recounted his adventure for his collegues, they, particularly the television people, openly envied him.

The most serious obstacles faced by the newsmen lie on the Pakistani side of the 1,200-mile-long border. The militiamen who man the checkpoints along back roads leading to the border have obviously been ordered to tighten controls. In the last few weeks, while several teams of newsmen have filtered through, many more have been sent back to Peshawar, from where they often try again.

It is all somewhat good-natured, resembling the children's game of red light, green light. At the checkpoints the newsmen scrunch down into their blankets as they sit in rented Toyotas. They hold their breath and hope the inspection will be perfunctory.

In the last month Pakistan has sought to avoid any appearance of provoking Moscow. President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has talked of his wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union. He has offered to permit international inspection to refute Soviet claims that the rebels maintained guerrilla training camps here. As part of this thrust, local officials are under instruction to prevent the cross-border sorties by newsmen.

U.K. to Cut Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

in the coming year and would grow by only 1 percent over the next four.

But he insisted that the problems were not insurmountable, declaring: "We can most certainly get through the difficult year or two that lie immediately ahead."

Sir Geoffrey addressed an overflowing House of Commons. Winston Churchill, when he supervised the rebuilding of the House after World War II, wanted it to have fewer than the 635 seats needed for all the members so that it would be overcrowded on just such occasions.

He was repeatedly heckled as he rapidly read his 98-page, two-hour message, drawing the loudest outburst from opposition benches when he said that National Health Service prescription charges would rise to £1 ($2.20), five times what they were when the Conservatives came to power.

Surprising some analysts, however, the government tread lightly in trimming over-all social benefits, raising most of them in fact to conform with inflation. And while it imposed another 22 cents of tax on a gallon of gasoline, the usual levies on alcohol and tobacco were raised less than expected, probably to minimize the effect on the retail price index.

There was little room for the Conservatives to make further cuts in income taxes, which were cut sharply last June. The lowest bracket was eliminated but this was largely offset by other moves.

The government also did not yield to those, including a few Conservatives, who demanded a windfall profits tax on the major commercial banks and oil companies. The petroleum revenue tax, however, was raised for companies producing North Sea oil to 70 percent from 60 percent, about as expected.

Sir Geoffrey said that an additional tax on banks had not been entirely removed from consideration.

Stockholm Paper Struck

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (AP) — Printers at the Stockholm conservative daily Svenska Dagbladet struck last night, preventing publication for the first time since the paper first appeared in 1884. The printers said they had struck because they feared that a "new technology" agreement due to be signed next month could mean that editors would take over some of the printers' functions.

Iran Defers Plan to Shift Custody of U.S. Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

ter tonight's Revolutionary Council meeting that a commission established by the council to investigate alleged fraud in the first round of Iran's parliamentary election, held March 14, would take a month to complete its work.

The date favored for the second round of the election had been April 4, but Mr. Ghotbzadeh said categorically tonight that the voting would not take place on that date. Mr. Bani-Sadr said that the council hoped to organize the second round as soon as possible after the electoral commission completes its work.

Majlis to Set Terms

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religous leader, has decreed that the 270-member Majlis, or parliament, will set the terms for the hostages' release.

Referring to comments earlier today by the Revolutionary Council secretary, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, that the general view in Iran was that the hostages should be put on trial if the shah is not returned to Iran, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said: "The question has not even been discussed."

Ayatollah Beheshti had said that Iranians generally felt that "when the shah hasn't been returned to Iran, and when the huge wealth that the shah has robbed . . . hasn't been returned to Iran, the bostages should be tried."

The ayatollah said that such action would help Iran to assert an independent foreign policy. He also said that he favored severing diplomatic relations with the United States in retaliation for what he said was Washington's lack of respect for Iran's independence.

Pledge to Shah Denied

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI) — Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said today that the United States gave verbal assurances to the shah about his family and his medical treatment before he left the United States for Panama.

But Mr. Powell denied assertions that the Carter administration did not live up to its part of any bargain. Contrary to reports, Mr. Powell said, there was no written document of assurances to the shah.

"Basically, as you know, we said at the time we had made it clear we were prepared to offer assistance, including his possible return to the United States for medical treatment," Mr. Powell said.

Yesterday, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said that the United States had no further obligations to the shah after his move to Egypt, where President Anwar Sadat has offered him permanent asylum.

In Cairo today, hundreds of extremist Moslem students demonstrated at Cairo University against the asylum offer. At a rally on the university's main campus in Giza, a student leader said: "If we could, we would have arrested the shah or assassinated him."

Chad Cease-Fire Broken As Peace Effort Continues

DOUALA, Cameroon, March 26 (UPI) — Mortar fire broke out again today in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena even as diplomats and religious leaders met in the battered city's cathedral with warring government factions to try to restore peace.

Reports reaching Cameroon said that today's fighting between the Popular Army Forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and Northern Army Forces of Defense Minister Hissene Habre marred a cease-fire that had held through the night.

Representatives of the factions today came to the cathedral, located between sections of the city held by their groups, for a meeting called by the nation's Moslem leader, Imam Ibrahim Moussa, to try to negotiate a more permanent truce.

The reports said that French, Egyptian and Saudi Arabian diplomats as well as the commander of French troops in Chad, Col. Paul Ladry, also attended the session to urge an end to the bloodshed, which has heavily damaged the city and killed hundreds of people since last weekend.

Foreigners Trapped

Col. Ladry's paratroopers and marines were trying to reach foreigners believed still trapped in their homes. French government sources said that about 100 foreign nationals remained at the French military base near the airport even after evacuations yesterday.

Four International Red Cross doctors were reported to have arrived in Ndjamena to treat hundreds of persons wounded in the fighting.

The fighting originally erupted between two Moslem factions but was further complicated by the presence of Christian forces who joined in the fighting Monday.

France has ordered its troops not to become involved in the fighting but only to assure the security of the foreign population.

Heavy artillery and mortar bombardments have devastated Ndjamena, leaving the city burning and without drinking water or electricity.

Refugees reaching Douala aboard French military transport or ferry-boats crossing the Chari River said Ndjamena, a city of 193,000, was without electricity and drinking water.

Lawrence Springer, temporary administration officer at the U.S. embassy in Chad, said his last sighl of Ndjamena was one of burning gasoline tank trucks and streets blocked by debris.

"You could look out and see fires everywhere," Mr. Springer said. "I saw great clouds of smoke billowing out."

The U.S. ambassador to Chad, Donald Norland, said that he had been witnessing the steady rise in frictions between Mr. Oueddei and Mr. Habre but that no one had expected their mutual mistrust to erupt into such violence.

"The raw material [for a clash] had been there for months," Mr. Norland said. "But it took, still takes, some explanation to convince people that two leaders from the same tribe in the north, [both] Moslems, having worked together to bring about the so-called liberation of Chad, would start murdering each other and destroying the capital."

Mr. Norlan, his wife and about 50 other Americans joined an estimated 400 foreign residents seeking safety in Cameroon on Monday. They left for London yesterday en route home.

Reports from Ndjamena said that Imam Moussa was appealing for peace for fear of renewed slayings of Moslems by Christians in southern Chad.

Pope Plans Visit In Kenya, Other African Nations

NAIROBI, March 26 (NYT) — President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that Pope Paul II will visit Kenya for three days starting May 6. The pontiff is also expected to travel to Uganda, Zaire and possibly the Ivory Coast, according to Vatican representatives here.

The trip was simultaneously announced by the pope at his weekly audience in Rome. He will be the second pope to visit Africa, the first being Pope Paul VI, who traveled to Uganda 11 years ago.

"I shall have to limit my journey at first to a few countries — but I wisb through them to honor all Africa," the pope said to the visiting African delegation.

Since becoming pope 17 months ago, John Paul II has visited Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Poland, Ireland and the United States. After the African tour, he is expected to travel to Brazil and to the Philippines.

New Farm Deal Is French Aim

PARIS, March 26 (AP) — France will seek the complete abolition of monetary compensatory amounts on French farm products, the government announced today after the weekly cabinet meeting.

A government spokesman said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing instructed Agriculture Minister Pierre Mehaignerie to ask the European Community for the definitive abolition of the compensatory amounts.

They are instruments of the community's common agricultural policy designed to offset the exchange-rate advantage enjoyed by members with weak currencies in their farm trade with members whose currencies are strong.

India Establishes Full Diplomatic Ties With PLO

NEW DELHI, March 26 (NYT) — The Indian government today announced that it was extending full diplnmatic recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose leader, Yasser Arafat, will arrive here Friday for a two-day visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In announcing the decision to upgrade the PLO office here to that of an embassy, P. V. Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs, declared that no comprehensive settlement was possible in the Mideast "without involvement nf the PLO as an equal partner in negotiations."

He also said that the forthcoming visit by Mr. Arafat would "symbolize nnt merely Indo-Palestinian friendship but also Indo-Arab solidarity."

India, which has the third largest Islamic population of any country, has allowed the PLO to maintain an nffice here since 1975. India's relations with Israel have never gone mueh beynnd the formal recognition that India extended in 1950. There has never been an exchange of ambassadors between the twn countries though Israel has since 1953 maintained a consular office in Bombay.

United Press International

Sen. Edward Kennedy addresses supporters in New York after his Democratic primary victory while his wife, Joan, listens.

Kennedy Surprises Carter In 2 Democratic Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan gained 14 and Rep. Anderson won 6.

Mr. Bush's victory in Connecticut was almost as important to the survival of his candidacy as Sen. Kennedy's double triumph was to his own campaign. Mr. Bush had been slipping badly since his upset victory in January in Iowa, where delegate selection was based on caucuses — local party meetings — rather than on a statewide popular vote. A failure to win in Connecticut, where his father, Prescott Bush, once served as a U.S. senator, would have been a crippling blow to the former CIA director.

In Milwaukee, where Mr. Bush was campaigning for next Tuesday's Wisconsin primary, his campaign chairman, James Baker, said: "This victory proves what we've been saying: that this is a long and continuing process and we are looking forward to carrying the campaign all the way to [the Republican National Convention in] Detroit.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan was making a bigger haul of delegates in New York, where the Republican campaign was conducted under different ground rules than the Democratic primary. Only the names of delegate candidates, not the presidential contenders themselves, appeared on the ballot. And in most of the state's 39 congressional districts there was no Republican voting because delegate slates supported by the party organization were running unopposed.

With 99 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Reagan was winning 73 of the state's 123 Republican convention delegates and Mr. Bush only 6. The rest were uncommitted or to be selected by party leaders later.

Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, hailed the results in New York as "a tremendous win." As for his defeat by Mr. Bush in Connecticut, Mr. Reagan said: "Winning was not something we thought was in the cards for us because of it being George's home territory. But apparently now we should get a good chunk of delegates out of there."

[In Dallas, John Connally endorsed Mr. Reagan today, saying that he had the broadest appeal among Democrats and independents of any Republican presidential candidate, The Washington Post reported.

[At a joint news conference, the former Texas governor and U.S. Treasury secretary said of Mr. Reagan: "You better than anyone else have a chance to win the election this fall . . . and I want to be a part of it. I think this country desperately needs a change." Mr. Connally quit the Republican race this month after spending $11 million and winning only one delegate.]

Overshadowed

Yesterday's Republican competition, however, was overshadowed by the stunning developments in the Democratic contests.

A Louis Harris poll published last Friday showed Sen. Kennedy trailing Mr. Carter by 27 points. And a later Harris poll, published the day before the election, showed that Sen. Kennedy had been gaining, but still was 20 points behind Mr. Carter. In Cnnnecticut, a statewide poll and the judgment of most local political analysts also placed Sen. Kennedy behind Mr. Carter.

The turnout in both states appeared to have been well below the record levels achieved in some of the earlier primaries. Neither the winners nor losers, however, contended that the light vote had significantly influenced the outcome.

Kennedy partisans were jubilant. "The people are finally listening to what Sen. Kennedy is talking about," said Richard Drayne, press spokesman for Sen. Kennedy's campaign. "And t think it's going to be all the way from here. It's quite a victory."

Nonetheless, with the delegates that Mr. Carter won yesterday in New Ynrk and Connecticut, the president had close to half the 1,666 needed to win the nomination. Sen. Kennedy, on the other hand, had less than one-fourth of the required number.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, contended that Sen. Kennedy needed to win about 63 percent of the delegates still to be chosen to defeat the president.

Mr. Powell said that "two very difficult issues" contributed to Mr. Carter's defeats in Connecticut and New York: "First of all, the vote in the United Nations was politically damaging, and certainly his decisions on the balanced budget had an impact there, and certainly it was a negative impact for us."

The next major primary test, in Wisconsin, poses a question mark for both candidates and also for Gov. Brown, who will be on the ballot. In New York, Gov. Brown's name was removed from the ballot after election officials ruled that he had not gathered enough valid signatures to qualify.

Vote Shows Weaknesses

(Continued from Page 1)

the importance of the New York results, said that the state's unusually large number of Jewish voters were singularly affected by the controversy over the U.S. vote at the United Nations to condemn Israel's settlement policy.

The adviser plainly hoped that their attention would snap back to the senator's weaknesses, hut predicting next week's focus of U.S. political attention in 1980 is about as secure as, say, predicting in 1975 that Mr. Carter would be nominated in 1976.

The adviser took comfort in the fact that Mr. Carter suffered in 1976 when attention focused elosely on him, hut survived a string of late defeats. There is a parallel in the thorough organization that has been undertaken in many states with primaries yet to be held. That preparation enahled Mr. Carter to survive his losses of May, 1976, and is there again. But there is a difference this time, because the glare is on him earlier in the year, and this time he is facing not scattered opposition but one formidable campaigner with strong organizational talent behind him.

The other logical hole in the "New York is special" argument was provided yesterday in Connecticut, a state that Sen. Kennedy also won comfortably. Connecticut's population is far more Catholic and less Jewish than New York's, and effective organization was a key to the Kennedy victory. The senator carried the state's large cities, which are the key to Democratic victories in general elections in Connecticut.

What does the president's campaign do next? Aside from examining again the political wisdom of not having the candidate out campaigning, there is the question of how to react to yesterday's defeats, especially in public. Sen. Kennedy has not made excuses for defeat, but the Carter campaign of 1976 usually did when it was beaten.

The Kennedy campaign will have a quick decision to make: whether to make a late bid in Wisconsin with appearances by the candidate and some advertising. The senator does not have mucb nf an organization there, and there is not time to build one. The other choice is to throw all resources into Pennsylvania, where a primary April 22 will select 185 delegates, the third biggest group at the Democratic National Convention in New York City in August.

Soyuz-T Completes Successful Mission

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP) — The Soyuz-T unmanned transport spacecraft completed a 100-day mission today with a soft earth landing and all nn-board systems operating faultlessly, Tass reported.

The Soyuz-T was launched Dec. 16 and linked up with the Salyut-7 orbiting space station. Its tasks reportedly included testing two new computer guidance systems intended to provide the Sa!yut craft greater independence from ground control.

Nuclear Protest in Perth

PERTH, Australia, March 26 (AP) — An anti-nuclear group demonstrated in Perth today as the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Haddock docked nine miles away at the beginning of a scheduled six-day visit.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Gold Profits Allow Big Tax Cuts in S. Afr

JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (UPI) — Finance Minister Owe wood handed out South Africa's windfall profits from gold tod nouncing a budget that includes big income tax reductions, incre food subsidies, higher wages for civil servants and benefits to ra living standards of the black majority.

People earning $25,000 a year had their taxes reduced by 23 while those earning $12,500 had theirs cut by 36 percent. Taxes on salaries were cut by 48 percent and people earning $7,500 were to owed nothing.

Mr. Horwood, presenting the budget to Parliament in Cape To nounced low-interest loans and subsidies totaling $175 million to i the lot of blacks. Moreover, he said, urban employers building ho their black-workers could receive 50 percent of the costs from the ment and farmers building similar accommodations would get $7 unit.

Bogota Siege Said to Be Near Peaceful E

BOGOTA, March 26 (AP) — Colombian hostages freed from minican Republic Embassy here yesterday quoted their guerrilla ca saying the month-old crisis appeared to be moving toward a peace The freed hostages and a government spokesman said it could be o week.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, declined to com specifics of what the three hostages said. But he agreed that a could be reached within a week if the guerrillas dropped their d which the government says it cannot grant under the constitution alleged political prisoners be freed in exchange for the 29 hosta held.

The spokesman said that the crisis "is headed toward a solution the bounds of the constitution and the law." Foreign Minister Die Vargas said in a televised interview today that he was moderately tic a bloodless solution would be reached, but he said a solution imminent and called the accounts of the freed hostages "pure tion."

OECD Delays Decision on Aid to Turkey

PARIS, March 26 (AP) — The Organization for Economic Co and Development was forced to postpone a final decision today overall amount of financial assistance to Turkey and has schedule er pledging session for April 15.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep said the postpone due to technical delays prevailing in some donor countries. Al majority of countries were able to announce specific amounts meeting agreed that there should be "a total package of solid must be announced together," he said. Among the countries unable to announce contributions were Canada and Japan, he ad

Tugurt Ozal, Turkey's chief economic coordinator, said he delay would lead to "improved quantity and quality" of the aid Turkey's economic situation had improved considerably in the months and that goods were again flowing into the country.

Pressure Grows on Swedish Premier to Q

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (UPI) — Sweden's anti-nuclear Thorbjorn Falldin came under renewed pressure today to resign, Sunday's national referendum that resulted in a substantial vote nuclear energy.

The leadership of the Stockholm district of the Swedish Confe of Trade Unions, with 250,000 members, demanded that Mr. Fall "Since 1973 he has pleaded with religious fervor in all discussion energy issue, which seemed to most people to stem from since conviction," a union statement said. "After the referendum his im victions are revealed as merely exercises in political expediency. cannot afford such a political huckster and swindler as premier."

The Social Democratic paper Aftonbladet has also called for M in's resignation and conducted a poll of its readers in which a majo thought the Center Party leader should quit. Mr. Falldin has said will not resign.

Strikers in India Protest Immigrants

NEW DELHI, March 26 (AP) — The northeastern state of As crippled today by strikers demanding the repatriation of allegedly immigrants from Bangladesh, the United News of India reported.

No violence was reported during the work stoppage, which close government offices and educational institutions in the state. U Airline flights to Assam also were canceled.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged that nationalist organization was fomenting the trouble and justified agitation by members of her Congress Party's youth wing in We State, which borders Assam. She said the Rashtriya Swayam Seva a militant rightist group, was behind the movement.

Israeli Rightists to Shade Begin, Sadat on U.S. Trip

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 26 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rightist opposition in parliament is sending a "truth squad" to shadow Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during their talks next month in Washington and to influence U.S. presidential candidates to support Israel.

The conservative Knesset members are convinced that time is running out in which to wring concessions from the United States before the end of the election season and they are fearful that Israel is in for difficult times once a president is elected and the Jewish-American vote is no longer needed for another four years.

They will demand a freeze on the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and a complete review of the accords before the last third of the Sinai Peninsula is returned to Egypt in March, 1982.

Led by members of the Tehiya (Renaissance) Party and the ultranationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) settlement movement, the "truth squad" plans to meet with presidential candidates and their staffs and to launch an extensive media campaign designed to encourage the candidates to make far-reaching commitments to Israel to which they will later be held accountable.

Support in U.S.

The group already has enlisted the support of ultranationalist American Jewish organizations, including Americans for a Safe Israel, U.S. Gush Emunim backers and former members of Mr. Begin's Herut party who have become disenchanted with the prime minister's policies.

In addition to exerting pressure on the U.S. candidates, the "truth squad" hopes to create the appearance of intense domestic political pressure on Mr. Begin in Israel, thereby providing the prime minister with leverage with which to resist new negotiating demands by Egypt and the United States.

"We have to do it now, before the elections. All Israelis know what it is like the first year after an American election," said Knesset member Geula Cohen, one of the organizers of the "truth squad."

She was referring to the Israeli idea of U.S. politics, in which candidates are seen appearing before well-heeled American Jewish organizations wearing yarmulkas and pledging absolute commitment to Israel's well-being. The same dates, according to the stere the more cynical Israeli kick off their campaigns wit abroad to the "three I's" — Italy and Ireland.

But Israel has come to an hard times in the aftermath sweeping promises. They so point out it was no accident detested Rogers Plan was as U.S. policy in 1969, an in year in Washington.

The Rogers Plan, which out of U.S.-Soviet negotiatio visioned a binding peace ag in which Israel would withd its 1967 borders, except for stantial" boundary alterati remains a symbol in Israel attempts to impose a settle the expense of Israel's security

Mrs. Cohen, who broke from Mr. Begin's ruling Likud lition over the Camp David and who was ejected from the set on March 12, 1979, for rupting President Carter's there, said the purpose of the squad" trip was to prevent currence of such a "betrayal."

She will be joined on the country campaign by Knesset ber Moshe Shamir, also of Party; Yuval Neeman, form dent of Tel Aviv University now Tehiya chairman, and Eliezer Waldman, head of the va at the Kiryat Arba settlem near Hebron in the West Ban group will be in the United April 9-26.

Gush Emunim and similar nationalist movements in Isra more than fringe groups, large cause of their alliance with fluence on the major religious in the Knesset, the National ious Party. This party, wit Knesset members, is the partner in Mr. Begin's shaky coalition and a defection NRP would bring down the ment.

Sri Lanka Reports To Fire Its UN Em

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Ma (Reuters) — Sri Lanka's perm representative at the United tions has been dismissed an face court charges of anti-g ment activities, sources close government said yesterday.

The sources said Ambassa vagamage Jayasena Fernando had been under surveillance some time.

les Dior
de Christian Dior
(Serior S.A., Geneva)
announces the appointment of
Mr. ERIC HALE-WOODS
as Managing Director
following the recent acquisition of a majority holding in
Serior S.A. by the Gulf Group of Companies.

Pentagon Reveals Studies

Russia Could Send Waves To Sink U.S. Coastal Subs

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Soviet Union could lob nuclear warheads into American coastal waters to generate giant tidal waves that would destroy U.S. coastal cities, Pentagon officials said today.

The officials, who look into formerly secret studies, came as the Defense Department tried to convince Congress that there is no alternative to building the MX land-based missile to preserve the U.S. deterrent force. Some scientists have instead advocated building a missile submarine that would cruise along the coast.

The current planning calls for the MX to be based in Nevada and Utah but residents there are protesting such deployment.

Congressman Gunn McKay, D-Utah, of the House Appropriations Public Works construction subcommittee is holding a hearing on the MX yesterday to see if there was an alternative to the project.

Chairman Perry, Defense Department under secretary for research, told the panel that the Pentagon looked at MX alternatives and found them wanting.

Destructive Force

If missile submarines were deployed, Mr. Perry said, studies have shown that the Russians could generate 40- to 50-foot tidal wave by exploding a nuclear warhead in the sea. The same kind of wave would be racing under the surface of the sea, building up tremendous destructive force. "It would simply lift a submarine and destroy it," he said.

The same kind of explosion could destroy U.S. missiles in the Great Lakes, Mr. Perry added. Putting missiles in the Great Lakes has been ruled off and on for years.

Honour Zeiberg, deputy under secretary for strategic systems, said during a break in the hearing that the Russians could generate a 100-foot tidal wave with the nuclear warheads they already have. He said that the Defense Nuclear Agency has conducted studies on the underwater explosions that advocates of the coastal submarine did not know about.

Mr. Perry also rejected the idea of deploying the MX on airplanes. The Russians could fire nuclear missiles to explode in midair, he said, which would destroy every airplane in a half a million square miles.

Mr. Zeiberg said a nuclear bomb going off above or below an airplane would send out shock waves that would rip off the plane's wings, while a blast at the same altitude would tear off the vertical tail. Mr. Perry said it would take "a battleship of the air" to make an MX plane viable.

Minuteman Force

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in giving the rationale for going ahead with the land-based MX, said it would address "the most disturbing feature" of the nation's defenses, the growing vulnerability of the force of 1,000 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In contrast to the Minuteman, which stays in one underground silo, the MX would be shifted from one shelter to another to keep the Soviet Union guessing about its location. There would be 200 MX missiles for 4,600 shelters.

Mr. Brown stressed that the United States should preserve its "triad" of strategic forces — land-based missiles, submarines and bombers. The way Soviet accuracy is improving, he added, the Minuteman force will be vulnerable "in a matter of a year or two."

He estimated it would cost $34 billion to build the 200 MX missiles. He said this was comparable to the cost of building the Minuteman force.

Ranchers and others in Nevada and Utah fear that they will lose land if the MX is deployed in their states. And politicians complain that the invasion of 100,000 workers to build the system would strain local services.

Associated Press

UNOFFICIAL WINTER — Just a week after Britain went on summer time, winter made a comeback, coating the Lake District with snow, here in the picturesque valley of Borrowdale. Blizzards hit the area at a moment when farmers expect mild weather for the lambing season.

Brookings Institution Study

World Economic Outlook Found Gloomy

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The worldwide outlook for peace and prosperity at the start of the 1980s is not very good, according to leading experts in economics, energy and defense at the Brookings Institution.

The gloomy assessment is contained in the book "Setting National Priorities, Agenda for the 1980s," which was released this week by Brookings. The book contains the work of 19 Brookings experts in various fields.

The list of problems is growing "and the consequences of inaction will become ever more serious," wrote Joseph Pechman, director of economic studies for the independent research institution, based in Washington.

"Continued inflation distorts economic activity, undermines the values of the dollar and increases social tensions," Mr. Pechman added. "Vacillation on energy conservation exposes the United States to the danger of economic paralysis at home and to blackmail from abroad. Foreign policy cannot be conducted effectively when the economy is heavily dependent on foreign oil, and domestic economic policy options are greatly restricted by economic and political developments overseas."

In a chapter on the economy, Barry Bosworth, a former director of President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability, examined why inflation soared last year and why he believes wage and price controls are needed.

In late 1978, when he was still on the council, the administration "adopted an anti-inflation program that focused on a tightening of fiscal policy to induce a pause in the economic expansion, a set of voluntary wage-price standards, and an effort to develop a microeconomic framework to evaluate and reduce the inflationary effect contributed by government actions," Mr. Bosworth wrote.

Last year, Mr. Bosworth continued, the administration's anti-inflation program gradually fell apart. "The slowdown in demand growth was delayed, and some pressures from shortages pushed up raw material prices. Housing prices continued to rise at a rapid pace, and there were no contingency plans to deal with the unanticipated sharp increases first in farm and later in petroleum prices . . . In addition, support for the [voluntary wage-price] standards was further eroded by the perception that the standards were 'bent' in a few large union settlements.

"The government did not convince the public that it regarded inflation as serious or that it was taking the lead in exercising the restraint necessary to solve the problem," Mr. Bosworth added. "There is no policy that can break the current momentum of the wage-price spiral without high costs; yet a continuation of recent trends is also costly. A mild recession is too weak, and voluntary incomes programs have lost their credibility. Given a desire to slow the inflation, the choice is rapidly becoming reduced to one of severe recession vs. wage-price controls."

—JOHN M. BERRY

U.S. Companies Seek Lower Prices

3 Firms Will Stop Buying Elk Hills Oil

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The three highest bidders at last December's record-breaking sale of U.S. government oil from the Elk Hills petroleum reserve in California plan to cancel their contracts.

Phillips Petroleum, the highest bidder, has asked the Department of Energy to cancel its contract for 10,000 barrels a day as of May 7. Phillips has this right under the contract.

The company has been paying $39.62 a barrel for the crude, $11.12 above the $28.50-a-barrel price posted in the area from private sales of crude.

Since the bidding last December for oil that would be made available for six months beginning in February, world prices have dropped and similar quantities of oil are available at lower prices, industry sources said.

Cancellations

Pacific Refining Co., which has been buying 20,000 barrels a day for an average price of $33.52, and Oasis Petroleum, buyer of 21,000 barrels a day at a $33.73-a-barrel average, also are canceling their contracts.

Energy Department officials said that the 51,000 barrels a day being relinquished can be offered to other successful bidders on a pro rata basis at the same price they are paying for present purchases of Elk Hills oil.

"We won't have any trouble selling the oil," one official said. "But there is no question that the market is softening."

The Energy Department was embarrassed by the outcome of the sale — the result of competitive bidding with a portion of the 127,465 barrel-a-day production set aside for small refiners. At the time, it put the U.S. government in the position of selling oil for the highest "official" price in the world.

Even though competitive bidding was the cause, officials in some oil-exporting nations pointed to the Elk Hills prices as evidence of the true value of oil and cited it as justification of increases in their prices.

Price Drop

Energy Department officials replied that the subsequent drop in world prices showed that Elk Hills prices were hardly holding them up.

Nevertheless, after the sale, the department began an examination of the sales procedures to see if they should be changed.

One possibility being explored is whether the oil should be swapped for other crude to fill the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve. Purchases of oil for that purpose have been stopped because of tight world supplies and because of pressure from Saudi Arabia, which has indicated it might cut its output by 1 million barrels a day if the United States resumed filling the reserve.

Recently, spot market prices for crude have fallen from more than $40 a barrel to as low as $33.50 delivered on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Many U.S. refiners have been cutting their refinery runs as inventories of gasoline hit record levels. After a mild winter, stocks of heating oil also remain high.

Proposed Charter for CIA Said to Legitimize Abuses

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP) — The Senate Intelligence Committee was accused yesterday of rushing ahead with a proposed charter for the CIA that would legitimize the abuses that it was ostensibly designed to correct.

Assailing the bill as misleading legislation full of phantom restrictions, the American Civil Liberties Union protested that it provides broad authority to spy on Americans at home and abroad who are engaging in lawful political activity.

ACLU spokesman Jerry Berman lodged the complaints as a daylong parade of witnesses voiced dissatisfaction with the measure. He was followed by spokesmen for the Association of Former Intelligence Officers who charged that the bill is too restrictive.

The committee is seeking to get the bill, which would govern all U.S. intelligence activities, including those of the FBI, to the Senate floor by the middle of next month.

'Permissive Standards'

The ACLU complained that as a result, the Carter administration has yet to be required to explain "why it supports and needs the permissive standards for investigating Americans" it has drafted over the last three years in conjunction with the Senate panel. Administration witnesses, led by CIA Director Stansfield Turner, have focused their complaints primarily on the extent of congressional oversight.

Mr. Berman said that the bill requires a constant reading "between the lines," especially in connection with provisions allowing intrusive surveillance of Americans because they "may be" engaged in clandestine intelligence activity on behalf of a foreign power or even simply because they may have information that the government deems important.

The ACLU lawyer said that "clandestine intelligence activity" is not defined in the bill. But he noted that President Carter's executive order spells it out broadly, including any activity "for the purpose of affecting political or governmental processes by or on behalf of a foreign power," including friendly powers.

Mr. Berman said that this would permit, for example, these hypothetical investigations:

- "The targeting of a black political leader who meets secretly with leaders of parties in several African states and then engages in intense lobbying to impose trade restrictions on countries practicing apartheid.
- "The targeting of a member of the American Jewish Committee who traveled to Israel and then returned in lobby Congress on the Middle East situation and is suspected of following instructions of the government of Israel."

AFIO President John Blake, a former CIA official, also criticized, although for different reasons, provisions that would enable the CIA to carry out wiretaps and burglaries abroad against Americans who may have information that the government wants. The bill would require judicial warrants by a special U.S. court to conduct such spy work.

"The laws of most countries prohibit electronic surveillance and physical search under penalty of criminal sanctions, and here we have the most startling proposal — that the Congress convey authority upon our judiciary to approve acts by the executive in violation of those foreign criminal laws," Mr. Blake testified.

"I am sure many countries of the world would consider this the supreme arrogance," he told the committee.

Leading Dissident Is Reported Sent Into Soviet Exile

MOSCOW, March 26 (UPI) — Malva Landa, a leading Soviet dissident and member of the Helsinki monitoring group, was found guilty today of spreading anti-Soviet slander and sentenced to five years internal exile, dissident sources reported.

Mrs. Landa, 61, refused to be represented by an attorney at her trial in Vladimir, 120 miles (200 kilometers) east of Moscow, and was assisted instead by her son. Western correspondents were not permitted to attend the trial since Vladimir is a closed city.

Mrs. Landa was charged with spreading anti-Soviet slander and was arrested March 7 in what observers regard as an official crackdown on the dissident movement.

She is a supporter of Andrei Sakharov, the physicist arrested in January and exiled to Gorki.

Mrs. Landa, a founder of the Moscow branch of the group that monitors Soviet compliance with the 1975 agreement on human rights, was sentenced to two years' internal exile in 1977 but was freed after serving eight months. That conviction resulted from charges of setting her apartment on fire.

Siege Given Up By IRA Gunman

DUNDALK, Ireland, March 26 (Reuters) — An Irish Republican Army gunman who had threatened to blow up himself and three hostages today surrendered to police and troops after a 24-hour siege.

Bernard McGinn, a 22-year-old guerrilla who had been on the run since he jumped bail last year, gave himself up peacefully and was taken away to begin a 10-year prison sentence, police said.

A few hours earlier he had released his cousin and her two-year-old daughter but, clutching a hand grenade with the firing pin removed, he had continued to hold his cousin's husband. None of the hostages was harmed.

Carter Considers New Cuts In U.S. Spending for 1981

WASHINGTON, March 26 — The Senate Budget Committee today began work on balancing the U.S. federal budget and the House announced that President Carter might seek another $1.5 billion in federal spending cuts.

"We are looking at reductions certainly greater than before," said Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, one day after the Labor Department reported that the annual inflation rate in February was 17.7 percent.

Mr. Powell indicated that the Carter administration cuts could be 15.5 billion, above the $14 billion proposed by Mr. Carter on March 14.

The House Budget Committee has already approved $16.5 billion in cuts and its Senate counterpart met today to join battle on the touchy issue.

Big Cuts Defeated

Yesterday, committee chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, defeated on the Senate floor an attempt by conservatives to force $33 billion to $45 billion in spending cuts, up to $29.5 billion more than Mr. Carter and Democratic congressional leaders are proposing.

"In addition to the cuts for the fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, the president reportedly has asked to slash some $2.5 billion from the current budget.

"There is no doubt we can come up with a balanced budget," the president told the Senate Appropriations Committee at the White House together meeting Democratic congressional leaders.

Mr. Powell indicated to reporters that Mr. Carter soon would send Congress cutback proposals to Congress. He said that in proposing the budget cuts, the administration "wanted to be conservative" and that budget officials were looking in other places to reduce spending.

Meanwhile, the House Budget Committee scheduled a meeting today to settle a dispute that arose last week over its estimated revenue figures.

Republicans on the House panel earlier agreed last week on a revenue figure of $613.5 billion, which would give the government a $2.5-billion surplus. But committee chairman Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., put the official figure at $617 billion, including $3.5 billion in tax revenues — which the Republicans opposed — to raise the surplus figure.

Republicans argued that the Democrats were using higher taxes to balance the budget, instead of making deeper spending cuts.

Some members of Congress said yesterday that they would "prepare and fight for an alternative budget" that would not put most of the burden on minorities, the poor, the elderly and children.

Muskie Argues

On the floor, Sen. Muskie argued that his committee would balance the budget, without gutting programs for such groups.

He called a proposal by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., to limit spending to 21 percent of the gross national product "irresponsible." Then, he offered a version that called on the Senate to balance the 1981 budget, then vote separately on a list of cuts that would bring spending down to the Roth level. The Senate accepted the watered-down version on a party line vote, 56-41.

Sen. Roth said in debate that Democrats were raising taxes $94 billion to balance the 1981 budget, trying to avoid "tough, realistic actions to balance the budget and provide some kind of tax relief." Sen. Muskie retorted that Sen. Roth's supporters were the very people who voted for programs that breached budget targets.

Seoul to Attend Peace Meeting

SEOUL, March 26 (AP) — Despite two armed clashes this week with North Korean infiltrators, South Korea will attend a meeting aimed at rapprochement with the North in Panmunjom next Tuesday, a Seoul delegate said today.

Sources close to the delegation said, "No doubt the Communist infiltration attempts betrayed their sincerity about a genuine inter-Korean dialogue."

The U.S. State Department said yesterday, after South Korean forces sank an alleged Communist spy boat off the east coast, that North Korean spy activities "clearly are not conducive to the effort to develop a North-South dialogue in Korea."

Army Studies Say Women Would Die in Combat Area

FRANKFURT, March 26 (UPI) — President Carter says women soldiers will not die in combat. The Army thinks they will.

That was the conclusion of a study by the 3d Armored Division completed in February, and another study still under way in the V Corps in West Germany, Army spokesmen said today.

The spokesmen confirmed a report in today's Stars and Stripes, the unofficial newspaper for U.S. troops abroad, that 150 V Corps women would be wounded in the first three days of fighting. Of these, about 50 would die, the report said.

Battlefield commanders carried out the studies because they feared the pledge that Mr. Carter made not to put women soldiers in combat zones would mean losing vital women support staff in battle, Army sources said.

"Some commanders fear that, if the balloon went up, bureaucrats in Washington would say women aren't supposed to be in the combat zone and suddenly [the commander] would lose 10 to 20 percent of his soldiers without ever having fired a shot," one high-level source said.

Women are not authorized to fight in frontline combat, the Army said. But women do serve in vital support teams — repairing tanks, signaling in communications units — that would put them up front in any battle.

"Army assignment policy over the last 7 years has made their [women's] presence in the battlefield a reality," Stars and Stripes said.

Minor Quake in Scotland

EDINBURGH, March 26 (UPI) — A minor earthquake registering about 2 on the Richter scale was felt near the English-Scottish border today. Officials said that it probably was one of a series of tremors started by an earthquake late last year. There were no reports of injuries.

Pair in U.S. Sent Arms to Pretoria

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26 (UPI) — Two former officials of the Space Research Corp., a munitions firm that once straddled the U.S.-Canadian border, pleaded guilty yesterday to making illegal arms shipments to South Africa.

Gerald Bull, the founder of the firm, and Rodgers Gregory, its former president, pleaded guilty in federal court in Rutland to a five-count complaint, including illegal shipment of artillery shells, gun barrels and radar-tracking systems to South Africa between April, 1976, and September, 1978. The maximum penalty is two years in prison, a $100,000 fine or both.

The company has been split into separate U.S. and Canadian firms. The U.S.-based outfit is Saber Industries Inc. of North Troy, Vt. The operation based in Highwater, Quebec, is under investigation by Canadian authorities.

Discontent Citizens Use Polls to Vent Anger at Mayor Byrne

Chicago, Warts Visible, Broods in Post-Daley Malaise

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO, March 26 (NYT) — There was a time when Chicagoans did not worry about such things as municipal budgets or transit strikes or social problems. Those were matters best left to the politicians, specifically the late Mayor Richard Daley.

There was a group spirit that went beyond mere boosterism. It was people in love with a town to the point of arrogance, surpassed, perhaps, only by that in New York. It could be called metromania.

The Sears Tower represents more than just a source of pride; it reminds Chicagoans that they have a building taller than any in New York; indeed, it is the tallest building in the world. Moreover, Chicagoans consider North Michigan Avenue the rival of Fifth Avenue, and the skyline, punctuated by the Sears Tower, the John Hancock Building and the Standard Oil Building, much more striking than New York's.

While they still love the buildings and Michigan Avenue and idolize Mayor Daley, and continue to hate New York, something seems to have come over Chicagoans in the last three or four years.

Perhaps David Potter, a former New Yorker who works for the city government here, put his finger on it. He said the results of the presidential primary here last Tuesday were an expression of frustration over a multitude of problems that have been around for years but only became apparent recently. In the balloting, voters struck out at Mayor Jane Byrne with a vengeance, dealing resounding defeats to many candidates that she and the Cook County Democratic machine supported.

"People are angry at her, but I don't think they're blaming her for the problems," Mr. Potter said. "It's her style of open government that reveals all the problems, leaving nothing to sweep under the rug. Chicagoans are having to deal with all the things that should have been dealt with a long time ago. They want the old days back when they didn't know the problems even existed."

Interviews in different parts of the city and among various social and economic groups found general agreement that Chicagoans have lost a little of the old gusto that made the city what it was.

"There's been something of a loss of spirit," said Al Kane, another former New Yorker. "I don't feel that spirit now as I did when I first moved here."

Beg to Differ

There are some, of course, who do not agree.

"I'm glad to see that the macho days are gone," said Thom Clark, director of the Chicago Rehab Network, a coalition of organizations seeking to spur the redevelopment of neighborhood housing. "We had the Al Capone, 'City-of-the-Big-Shoulders' attitude, and those of us who grew up here felt it.

"But I don't think there's a lack of spirit. There's a higher level of frustration that more attention is not paid to the problems, but it's not a lack of spirit. I see a tremendous amount of energy waiting to be tapped.

"We continue to have a decline in the population base. The number of people living in poverty is growing; available housing continues to decline — up to 70 percent of the housing stock has been converted to condominiums or abandoned or is unfit for living. But a lot of people in the neighborhoods are working on those problems, and only need help from the city administration and private financiers."

Adding to the stain on the city's image was the decision last month by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp. to lower the city's credit rating. Moody's lowered the bond rating from Aa to A, and Standard & Poor's dropped it from A-plus to A-minus.

Besides making it more expensive for Chicago to borrow money, the lowered credit ratings were a severe psychological blow to a city that had boasted, in the face of New York's fiscal crises, that it could manage its affairs better. The financial rating companies took the action because of the city's involvement in a rescue plan for its troubled school system, which had run up a deficit of more than $500 million, and because of the city's cash-flow problems in the face of a $101 million deficit.

This is not to suggest that Chicago is no longer a thriving metropolis. It is. But it seems to be the political metamorphosis and the social and economic problems that have jarred Chicagoans out of a sense of security.

"Mayor Daley used to get things done, but it doesn't seem to happen anymore," said a resident in a Polish neighborhood in the northwest section.

Another Chicagoan said: "I find that a particular political wisdom is missing since the death of Mayor Daley. There is a sense of uncertainty. There is a feeling that none of this would have happened if Mayor Daley were still alive."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, March 27, 1980

Mixing Sports and Politics

Sports and politics don't mix, the Olympic bureaucrats assert. And the athletes, of course, usually agree. But what does mix with politics in the sense they mean? Scientists have frequently withheld their cooperation with Soviet colleagues over both political and moral issues. They obviously think science and politics mix. Tours by orchestras and dance troupes have been canceled over political matters. Thus, the arts and politics sometimes mix, too. No one has yet explained satisfactorily in what way sports is different. Artists and musicians train just as hard as athletes. The principles of science are just as disinterested as those of sports. Could it be that the sports establishment is more narrowly self-interested than those of the science and arts communities? And perhaps the athletes, most of whom are very young, simply don't grasp the full implications of going to Moscow.

The British Olympic Association's decision to participate in the Moscow Games is being presented as a principled decision. The principle is that sports is somehow above politics and that young athletes' dreams of Olympic competition should not be shattered. Never mind that the Kremlin has a drastically different conception of the function of sports. Forget that the Soviet professionals masquerading as amateurs will be performing a political role at a propaganda fest. Just go and compete for the pure love of sport, the glory of victory and perhaps, later, a contract for toothpaste commercials.

Before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the exiling of Prof. Sakharov, Moscow was a poor choice for the Games. Now it is a disastrous choice and the British association's vote is a demonstration of moral obtuseness. It is to be hoped that British athletes, including Sebastian Coe, the world's greatest miler, will ultimately recognize that and make the right personal decision. The final choice is left to individual athletes — not to the superannuated bureaucrats who serve on the national and international Olympic committees.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Murder in a Cathedral

The murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero while he was saying Mass at a church in San Salvador is, as Pope John Paul II says, an "execrable crime." A towering figure in El Salvador, known for his efforts to identify the Catholic Church with the aspirations of the oppressed poor, the archbishop had long been a potential victim of the violence that has turned his Central American homeland into a charnel house. He went about, nonetheless, as though the love of his flock would protect him. It defines the politics of his country that he could have been murdered either by the extreme left, hoping to precipitate the total disintegration in which it might pick up power in the streets, or by the extreme right, hoping to provoke the popular uprising that would unleash a new coup.

Archbishop Romero's career is a telling comment on life in a society in agony. Born to a humble family, he was chosen for his post by a conservative hierarchy obedient to El Salvador's rulers. He then was "converted" to the more liberal "liberation theology" that evolved from the Latin bishops' conference at Medellin, Colombia, in 1968. That was based on a fundamental shift of church emphasis from spiritual to social concerns. El Salvador, ruled by arguably the narrowest and most corrupt elite in Latin America, was a natural place for such a philosophy to take root. For Archbishop Romero, it meant an increasingly strained attempt to balance the two ideas: the idea of peaceable change, which seemed to play into the oligarchy's hands, and the idea of social justice, which seemed to require at least a certain tolerance for Marxist revolution. The archbishop was in uncertain suspension between these points when he died.

Undeniably, his death supplies powerful posthumous impetus to his recent political advice, especially to his appeal to President Carter to retract his pending offer of military aid to the civilian-military junta currently attempting the formidable task of establishing a workable center in El Salvador. The archbishop was reflecting a widespread Salvadoran fear that American military aid might merely strengthen the forces of repression. His murder, however, would seem to underline how intolerable it would be for the United States to abandon the center now and leave the field to the two extremes. Whether the junta can in fact consolidate power and use it for the benefit of the many is a fair question. But there can be no question that if the junta does not, the people whom Archbishop Romero served so bravely will be the ones who pay most.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Argentina's Silent Partner

Argentina's anti-Communist junta is the toast of Moscow for having increased grain sales to the Soviet Union in defiance of the American embargo. Thus do two nations ignore ideologies so sacrosanct that they are regularly invoked to justify terrible repression.

Anti-Communism in Argentina is more than rhetoric. The four-year-old junta has presided over the torture, imprisonment and "disappearance" of thousands. It has excused these crimes by labeling enemies Communists. But it seems a Communist in Buenos Aires is one thing, a customer in Moscow another.

The Argentine wink repays a Soviet wink. The Kremlin's pose as the champion of persecuted leftists and foe of their right-wing persecutors was amended to accommodate the regime in Buenos Aires. Although dissenters in Argentina have been treated much like those in neighboring Chile, Moscow's diplomatic rage has been vented only against Chile. Indeed, when an issue of human rights in Argentina comes before some international forum, it is usually the result of an American or West European initiative. A big reason for Moscow's reticence is of course Argentina's grain.

Argentina can never entirely replace the United States as a grain supplier. But with American sales now explicitly linked to Soviet conduct, Argentine grain can help insulate the Russians from the consequences of their invasion of Afghanistan. Complementary economies, moreover, make the Soviet Union and Argentina potentially big trading partners. The difference between Soviet and American reactions to the junta's contempt for human rights apparently clinched the case. The Argentine generals, for all their pronouncements about defending Western civilization, have shown their principles are stuffed with straw.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Arthur Okun's Challenge

Arthur Okun, the influential economist who died Sunday at the age of 51, struggled during the last years of his life to find a liberal answer to the problem of inflation. While many Keynesian colleagues abandoned Washington or even liberalism, he held the fort at the Brookings Institution and lobbied with only the force of his ideas to keep the policy options open.

He refused to accept recession as a cure because he knew what pain it would cause before the job was truly done. Instead, the former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers kept coming up with socially more attractive, albeit politically harder alternatives. Most recently, for example, he urged Washington to yield income tax revenues to the states so they could reduce sales taxes and lower the inflation index. He thought Social Security taxes could be held down the same way. And he would have subsidized low-paid workers rather than raise minimum wages. Above all, Mr. Okun lobbied recently for using tax incentives to "pay" labor and business to hold down wages and prices.

What he was doing with all this tinkering was serving a profound conviction that America requires constant balance between its rival ambitions for equality and efficiency. He knew the nation never would and never should give up too much of either. He knew there was no remedy in reckless inequality to improve efficiency or in massive inefficiency to enhance equality. Cruel recession was no answer; neither were controls.

Right or wrong, Arthur Okun was wrestling with the hardest problem. It will be harder still without him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 27, 1905

NEW YORK — This week's roundup of national editorial opinion includes the Philadelphia North American's comments on the city's Vice Crusade: "Count Tolstoy defines governments as 'intricate institutions, sanctified by tradition and custom, for the purpose of committing with impunity the most dreadful social crimes.' It looks as if the court had spent some time in close study of the government of Philadelphia." The Chicago Record Herald observes: "A French expedition that started for the South Pole some time ago has returned without having accomplished its purpose. One pleasant thing about it is that the expedition got back without help. Furthermore, it has made no arrangements to lecture."

Fifty Years Ago
March 27, 1930

GENOA, Italy — Seated in the radio room of his yacht, the Electra, Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, pressed a key at 11 a.m. this morning, sending an electrical impulse speeding through the air to light 3,000 lamps at the Sydney, New South Wales, radio exhibition thousands of miles away. A number of newspapermen waited on the Electra in awed silence until Marquis Marconi, deadly pale, came out to announce the success of his experiment. He later sent the news by wireless to the King of Italy, the Pope and Premier Mussolini. "My discovery," Marconi explained, "consists in transmitting power in sufficient force to close a circuit, called a relay in telegraphic language."

Discretion Is Hardly Better

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The diplomats from 35 countries who are planning to meet Sept. 9 for the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference, and again Nov. 11 for its final phase (if there is one), will find at the conference table only the dull fare that they will have brought with them.

What the Russians will contribute to the menu has already become clear and it will go under the name of Detente is Divisible.

As the Kremlin sees it, since it agreed to receive former President Richard Nixon in Moscow in 1972 while U.S. bombs were destroying Hanoi, it is now up to the West to sit at the table with the Russians and taste the delights of detente without giving a second thought to Afghanistan.

In Helsinki, the Russians will not fail to recall, no one had the bad taste to bring up Czechoslovakia or any other insignificant incidents of that type.

A Disaster

The atmosphere of euphoria in Helsinki on Aug. 1, 1975, when the agreement was signed with the warm approval of 35 states — that is, 33 from Europe (excluding Albania, but including the Vatican) plus the United States and Canada — was quickly followed by a series of disappointments. The Soviet Union obtained — without a formal treaty — the de facto recognition of its frontiers and territorial conquests, while the West received in compensation a promise from the Eastern European bloc that it would respect principles of human rights.

And when the diplomats left Helsinki, still in a euphoric mood, they looked forward to the Belgrade meeting two years later for a review of what they had pledged to accomplish.

Belgrade was a disaster. It was an eight-month accusation of the Eastern bloc for violations of the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki pact. The outcome of the meeting in Belgrade, where everyone spoke but no one listened, was a short and gutless communique in March, 1978, that made no reference to human rights.

But dialogue there was, and dialogue there must be at any price. A new science had been born. According to French diplomats, the failure of Belgrade was the inevitable result of the "rowdy tactics" employed there. The mistake was to have attempted "to transform Belgrade into a tribunal," they said, adding that the French method of "discreet efficiency" was to be preferred to public denunciations.

Everything would go well if discretion were used. Thus, the 35 delegations left Belgrade on an optimistic note, having learned something to be used at the Madrid conference in 1980.

But all optimism faded last December. The invasion of Afghanistan followed by the internal exile of Andrei Sakharov put an end to illusions: Every clause of the Helsinki agreement had been ripped to shreds and the question of the utility or futility of the Madrid conference suddenly came up.

'Inappropriate'

The White House reaction to the Soviet violations — that is, the partial grain embargo and the restriction on sales of technology, as well as the boycott of the Olympic Games — was immediately dubbed inappropriate by the French government, which clutched at every straw to maintain its "privileged relations" with the Soviet Union.

The French government was not easily persuaded that "discreet efficiency" was not an absolute weapon, but the Kremlin did what it could to make Paris understand. When a French diplomatic mission went to Moscow to ask about a Soviet timetable for a withdrawal from Afghanistan, it was, with little diplomatic courtesy, turned out of the Kremlin. Thus, Paris understood that Moscow had no plans to withdraw from Afghanistan.

And it was while the president of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, was visiting Moscow that the KGB chose to exile Sakharov. Thus, Paris understood that human rights was not one of the main preoccupations of the Soviet government.

The mystery surrounding the plan to have the Madrid conference delayed or canceled is a perfect illustration of the way that French diplomacy has worked itself into a corner. According to very reliable sources, a French diplomat suggested unofficially, but very clearly, at a recent meeting of NATO experts to Brussels that the Madrid conference be postponed or canceled.

It could have been a trial balloon, the sources say, in a French effort to avoid having to prove the failure of "discreet efficiency" and to preserve whatever advantages France may still have with the East, particularly in trade. The French proposal was — to say the least — not enthusiastically received.

Now, everyone seems to be planning on spending a few autumn days in Madrid. The United States, because Washington feels that in any reference to the Helsinki agreement it will be able to get at the Russians; West Germany, because Bonn wants to save its "privileged relations" with the other German state; neutral or nonaligned states such as Austria and Yugoslavia (with or, above all, without Tito), because meetings like those set for Madrid are the only opportunities for them to be heard; and Eastern European countries — particularly Romania — because the conference could be used to prevent the Russians from using the current crisis to tighten the screws on the socialist family of nations.

Ready to Go

But the Kremlin also is ready to go to Madrid, even if it must face the inevitable assault from the West (it is accustomed to that sort of thing), because it will try there to get the world to admit the status qun — just as it did in Helsinki — but this time for Afghanistan.

The declaration of the French Foreign Ministry denying ever having suggested any postponement of the Madrid meeting, like the other denials concerning the French government decisino to boycott the Olympic Games, is merely an indication of the ambiguity or, better yet, of the complete failure of its policy of "discreet efficiency."

The French government is evidently unable to propose any measures that would be appropriate and efficacious and at the same time not rowdy.

While loud and noisy tactics do not always pay off in relations with Moscow, discretion is hardly better. Then, of course, as an observer said recently in Paris, we could always believe that the Afghan rebels, Sakharov, and the Polish, Czech and other dissidents are just showing poor manners in being loud and noisy.

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Taking Pains With Energy Strategy

By Wayland Young

Lawyer: "You have been at pains in all your evidence, have you not, to emphasize . . . ?"
Witness: "I don't know if I've been at pains, but I have emphasized . . ."

LONDON — Where are we? A whodunit criminal trial? A commercial case between two companies? We are in the fourth month of the Belvoir Enquiry. The Vale of Belvoir (pronounced Beaver) is a very pretty bit of the English Midlands, and in it the National Coal Board wants to dig one of the three mines it needs if it is to extract 534 million tons from the new coalfield it calls the North East Leicestershire Prospect. The witness is the landscape consultant to a local alliance of farmers and parish councils, and the lawyer appears for the National Coal Board.

There have been witnesses about air and water pollution, and road traffic, and new railways, and housing for miners, and farmland take, and food production, and schools, and the Hunt, and restoring the canal, and the wild birds. Before it is over, more than 200 witnesses will have been called. But what are all these lawyers doing? The enquiry is conducted by an inspector, who is an eminent lawyer, and there are eight or 10 others in the room, most days.

In 1948 the Parliament of this densely inhabited island decided that any change in the use of any land should be subject to the permission of the local council. If the council refuses permission the applicant can appeal to the minister. And that, in essence, is what is happening here; the National Coal Board, charged by Parliament with the monopoly of coal mining in the most coal-favored country in Europe, is appealing to the minister against the local councils' refusal to permit the new mines. The same law is used for this mighty conflict and for an application to build a new garage beside a suburban house. Equality before the law goes deep in Britain.

The enquiry is, without anybody particularly intending it, becoming a National Energy Policy Enquiry.

It has already considered other coalfields that might be developed, one of them near Oxford. It has come close to the great question of whether the word "alternative" can be properly applied to energy from wind, waves, sun and tide, or whether, as those most used to taking the long view believe, we are going to need the lot. It has not yet discussed whether Britain, were it not to develop this coalfield, would forfeit its right to invoke the oil-sharing procedures of the International Energy Agency; but there seems little reason why it should not discuss that, so widely ranging is the topic.

The first reaction is to cheer that the whole of any question is increasingly allowed to be aired at these vast enquiries. The second is to question whether local objectors to a given project are the right people to lead the debate on national priorities. And the third may be to wonder at the commanding position of the lawyers, and at the financial burden this lays on all concerned. The total cost of this enquiry may be about $5 million, and half of this may be lawyers' fees. It was not the intention of Parliament in passing successive planning acts that local enquiries should become as long and as formal as courts of law.

Try as they will, lawyers still intimidate ordinary people with their "you have been at pains, have you not?" and the rest of it. Lawyers are practiced at talking about what *has* happened, and how best to describe it. Was that murder or not? Was that a breach of contract or not? And British lawyers are forced by their everyday work into an adversary frame of mind. They are ill-suited to the forward-looking and consensus-seeking work of devising alternative energy strategies; but it may be hard to winkle them out again.

May it not?

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—Letters—

Cocktail Time

In your "People" column of March 10 you mentioned Vyacheslav Molotov, his current obscurity, etc., etc., and that in his prime he had cities and factories named after him.

I think you forgot the most important thing: "the cocktail"!

GEORGE R. TURPIN.

Frankfurt.

West-West Links Under New Strain

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS — The invasion of Afghanistan has brought not only sharp new tensions in East-West relations, but an important new question mark in what diplomats call West-West — that is, European-American — relations.

The public statements have been double-edged, with European and American officials insisting at times that they are in full basic agreement, as did President Carter and Helmut Schmidt when the West German Chancellor visited Washington earlier this month, and letting their irritation and impatience show through clearly at other times.

Are the United States and its European allies drifting apart? As emphatically as government leaders protest that the answer is no, they are quick to acknowledge that serious gaps have developed in the communications needed to reach common views and decisions.

For the most part, Europeans are on the defensive, voicing the old complaints about a failure to consult. Criticism about the diplomatic machinery, the sheer human skill on the Washington end of the line, has rarely been so acerbic, and not only from the professional French snipers.

A Handicap

But the European countries' own inability to reach joint conclusions is an admitted handicap. It was visible again last week when Common Market foreign ministers met in Brussels. Despite early advertising that the government heads wanted them to be ready to advance some ideas for dealing with Afghanistan and the Middle East, the ministers bogged down almost exclusively in the vehement quarrel over Britain's share of the Community budget. In early February, the British proposed a Common Market position on East-West relations after Afghanistan. It hasn't been discussed in any depth.

Ironically, national positions don't really seem to be far apart on the critical issues — detente, the Middle East, the Gulf, the developing world. Nor, with the exception of the Arab-Israeli conflict, do they seem far from official American views. Still, internecine arguments, rivalries, what are believed to be the requirements of various domestic policies, continue to prevent the emergence of a clear European position.

Roy Jenkins, the president of the Common Market Commission, is known to be distressed at the time devoted to the budget issue in the face of the menacing international situation. Some aides have begun to wonder whether the political leaders are not purposely using up their energies on this struggle, among themselves so as to avoid the big, painful questions of the world.

'Finlandization'

Some European critics have even used the dread word "Finlandization" to warn against efforts to accommodate the Soviet Union out of fear of retaliation, either now or when Moscow's expected post-invasion peace offensive develops. Initial fuzzy reactions in several European capitals, more or less justifying the invasion on the grounds of the Soviet phobia of "encirclement," its historic interest in Afghanistan and the area's distance from immediate European interests, did look like an effort at accommodation. But there has been an evolution of attitudes and an increasingly clear perception of the Soviet move as calculated expansion of the [illegible] Moscow dominates by armed [illegible] implying a direct threat to [illegible] West's oil supplies. Privately, Eu[illegible] pean governments have been telli[illegible] each other that they must all g[illegible] against returning to "business usual" so long as the Russians [illegible] in Afghanistan, although some, [illegible] most noticeably, France, for [illegible] plained reasons usually attribu[illegible] to domestic politics, have avoi[illegible] speaking clearly in public.

Discreet pleas from East Eur[illegible] an capitals to avoid provoking [illegible] ed Soviet pressures for satelli[illegible] obeisance are a factor. West Eu[illegible] peans have developed far-re[illegible] reciprocal ties with the East[illegible] countries. Policy-makers are on[illegible] beginning to consider how th[illegible] might act to narrow the impact of [illegible] deterioration of detente.

The one stand on which there [illegible] near unanimity among the Eur[illegible] peans is the assertion that the Uni[illegible] ed States has complicated, rath[illegible] than eased, the West's task. Besid[illegible] the French, other major allies [illegible] cize American clumsiness in settin[illegible] up meetings likely to fail, Ameri[illegible] lack of follow-through in announ[illegible] ing military measures for the Gul[illegible] area and cuts in technology sales [illegible] Russia without telling the Eur[illegible] peans what is expected of them.

But not all the Europeans [illegible] this defensive position as the re[illegible] one. The Belgian elder st[illegible] Andre de Staerck, long the dean of NATO diplomats and a man with unusual high-level friendships throughout the West, summarized the reflex tartly: "When you can't face your adversaries, you criticize your friends. It helps your conscience and gives you the illusion of power."

Startled

The Europeans, who keep asking how they can be sure after so many shifts that the United States will stick to its new course of firm resistance to the Russians, tend to be startled when they are asked what they might do to convince the United States to maintain this stand, if that is what they wish. Some among them say their views carry little weight, others say they must wa[illegible] for the United States to make up it[illegible] own mind, and still others say the European governments are simply not prepared to answer this hard question.

In any case, some senior diplomats see a crossroads developing in the Atlantic relationship after nearly two generations of fundamental cooperation. Drift could soon come if the determination to act together, and to be seen by both the Russians and their own publics to be acting together, is not effectively launched.

There is an institutional problem, in the sense that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization covers a specific geographical area and the crisis spots now are outside its territory. But the crossroads is above all political. Beyond the exchange of recriminations, there is not yet a confident exchange of assessments [illegible] intentions. European officials [illegible] press hurt that Americans do n[illegible] seem to understand how much [illegible] will cost them to take initi[illegible] that might undermine detente [illegible] Europe even when there is [illegible] West confrontation elsewhere.

Yet these same officials have trouble suggesting European initiatives which might serve co[illegible] Western interests. They say they [illegible] not understand American anno[illegible] ance at their reluctance to [illegible] and their unwillingness to [illegible] what they consider America's [illegible] ure to give adequate warning [illegible] explanation of its decisions.

In the wartime alliance and the period of building the postwar alliance, Europe was not only desperately enfeebled but had not even begun to create any institutions of its own. Still, there were individual leaders, sometimes even from small countries, who could stand up and speak to Americans in a way which encouraged their support. The United States felt in had partners, not recalcitrant relatives.

No one seems to be making even the effort now. Leading Europeans are unable to say why, beyond the now-conventional carping about personalities on the other side of borders. Despite all the modern conveniences provided by jets and satellites and radio telephones instantly available to government heads wherever they may be, this is a time when Europeans and Americans have taken to speaking at, not to, each other.

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...d Day in Row

...zhnev, Kosygin, Suslov ...l to Show at Conference

By Murray Seeger

...OW, March 26 (LAT) — ...iet leaders failed for the ...day in a row to attend an ...n parliamentary meeting, ...f new speculation about a ...uggle in the Kremlin.

...gh President Leonid Bre... ...d Premier Alexei Kosygin ...n ill, the absence of senior ...y member Mikhail Suslov, ...charge of Communist Par... ...y, stirred special interest ...his place in the leadership ...y had been considered se...

...t analysts pointed out that ...rs ago, Pravda, the official ...wspaper, which is ostensi... ...Mr. Suslov's supervision, ...small item that was seen ...e blow to his status.

...rumors about the aging ...y began yesterday, when ...the top three Politburo ...took part in the first meet... ...e new parliament of the ...Republic to which they ...ected last month.

...Speeds, No Honor

...Mr. Brezhnev was ex... ...make a short speech at the ...was scheduled to ...ive official honor that ...er event occurred.

...ection time reserved for ...was canceled and both ...ion government newspa... ...and the next morn... ...had to be reorganized ...e space that had been set ...Mr. Brezhnev.

...aders also did not appear ...ond session of the parlia... ...ich is composed of repre... ...elected from a single tick... ...biggest Soviet republic that ...from well west of Moscow ...Pacific Ocean.

...the ruling party's Polit... ...represented at the sessions ...ser-ranking members. ...may be a simple explana... ...their absences, but the Rus... ...ple will notice and talk ...a senior Western diplmo...

...Mr. Brezhnev, 73, has been ...alth for the last few years ...Kosygin, 75, had a serious ...ck last fall, Mr. Suslov ap... ...has enjoyed good health ...of 77.

The senior member of the Politburo in terms of service — he was named 24 years ago — Mr. Suslov usually has been depicted as a major power in selecting party chiefs without seeking the post for himself.

Because of Mr. Suslov's immense prestige within the party, Western analysts were surprised to find the reference in last Friday's Pravda, which was seen as an implicit criticism of him.

In the same brief item, the paper carried the notice of a new book containing papers written by Mr. Suslov as well as a new book written by Nikolai Alekseevieb Voznesensky, an economist whom the ideologist once denounced as "anti-Marxist and anti-scientific."

Voznesensky's works were banned under Stalin and he was executed in 1950.

The dispute between Mr. Suslov and the supporters of Voznesensky has recurred during the intervening years because the economist was one of the victims of Stalin who was rehabilitated posthumously by Nikita Khrushchev during the brief period of ideological liberalization he sponsored in the 1960s.

All three top leaders — Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Suslov — gave major speeches and made public appearances during the election campaign last month for the Russian parliament.

Nicaraguan Delegation

None of the top three met with a delegation of leaders from the new government of Nicaragua who came to Moscow 10 days ago.

Politburo member Andrei Kirilenko greeted the Nicaraguans at the airport. Mr. Kirilenko also spoke for the Kremlin at this week's meeting of the Hungarian Communist Party in Budapest.

Moscow television gave Mr. Kirilenko a half hour of its main news program last night while none of the other leaders appeared. This suggested that Mr. Kirilenko's position in the leadership is currently strong.

Mr. Kirilenko has long been closely associated with Mr. Brezhnev and is usually considered a likely successor as party secretary.

...ular Black Hotel Shut ...Rhodesian Crackdown

By Jacques Clafin

...URY, Rhodesia, March ... — The police, given a free ... Prime Minister Robert ... to stamp out banditry, ...own Salisbury's most popu... hotel today on ground that ...imes by Mugabe support... ...een committed there.

...e spokesman said an order ...nder terms of the long... emergency powers regula... served on the owner of ...andira Panwe Hotel, clos... further notice.

...losure was expected to ...idespread resentment ...acks in Salisbury. Located ...ghfield Township, the ho... hub of night life for Afri... ...alisbury.

...e the past few weeks a ...offenses have been com... ...y persons resident in or ...use of the Mushandira Hotel," the police spokes... He said "a number of ...ave been arrested," all of ...bers of Mugabe's party.

...okesman said that yester... ...ck woman believed to be a ...of a rival black party was ...nd taken to the hotel for ...tion. She escaped by jump... ...of a third-floor window, ...g her pelvis and both legs, ...esman said.

...other incident an off-duty ...n was taken from one of ...'s bars to a room where he ...lted, tortured and robbed, ...kesman said. He, too, ...out of a second-floor win... ...scape and broke a leg, the ...an said.

The spokesman said the hotel was raided by members of the police Criminal Investigation Department, who made several arrests and served the order closing down the establishment.

Although Mr. Mugabe does not take power from the British interim government until April 18, he has been legally confirmed in the post of prime minister.

Last night he addressed the nation on radio and television in an effort to stamp out black labor unrest and violence.

...rman Jet Crashes

...March 26 (UPI) — A ...man Air Force F-4 Phan... ...er-bomber hit a high-volt... ...er line and crashed in the ...Isfjord in western Norway ...he two pilots parachuted to ...d survived with minor inju... ...ce said.

United Press International

Bullet holes mar the windshield of a Soviet Army bus (above and right), which a Hungarian soldier stole and then used to crash through the border under submachine gun fire into Austria.

Hungarian Soldier Flees To Austria in Stolen Bus

NICKELSDORF, Austria, March 26 (UPI) — A Hungarian soldier driving a stolen Soviet bus crashed through an Austrian-Hungarian border station today under fire from border guards.

Austrian police said that the soldier, whose name was withheld to protect his family in Hungary, came in full uniform and asked for political asylum.

The defector drove to Austria in a bus carrying Soviet diplomatic license plates. He had stolen the bus from the Soviet occupation forces in the western Hungarian town of Gyoer, where he served his army term and where he left his parents and four sisters and brothers behind.

The defector was alone in the bus when he arrived, early in the morning, at the Hungarian border town of Hegyeshalom. As he approached the first barrier before the border station he waved kindly to the sentry on the watchtower pretending that he was on a legal mission.

After the sentry lifted the first barrier, the soldier raced on and crashed through the next two barriers, heading toward Austria. Hungarian border guards with submachine guns opened fire.

"We heard shooting on the Hungarian side and then we saw the bus racing through our checkpoint at full speed," an Austrian border official said. "As we finally stopped the bus on the outskirts of Vienna, the defector explained that he wanted to get away from the Hungarian border as far as possible and therefore ignored our signals to stop."

Austrian police officials said they counted five bullet holes in the windscreen of the bus, which they returned to Hungary.

South Americans Reportedly Sell Grain to Russia

TOKYO, March 26 (AP-DJ) — Increased grain shipments from South America appear to have largely offset the loss to the Soviet Union from the U.S. grain embargo, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The ministry predicted that Soviet consumption of grain would drop only 3 percent in the current fiscal year, ending in September, from the 125 million tons of a year earlier.

"This is primarily due to Argentina and Brazil boosting their exports of grain to the Russians," ministry officials said. They added that based on information from Japan's major commercial trading companies, a considerable amount of European grain has reached the Soviet Union secretly.

Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community had agreed not to make up the losses created by the embargo.

The Foreign Ministry said Argentina recently decided to export an estimated 7 million tons of wheat and corn to the Soviet Union this year, compared with 2 million tons in 1979, and Brazil plans to increase bean shipments from 40,000 to 3 million tons.

In Washington yesterday, Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland said the federal government had spent $66.1 million for 16.6 million bushels of wheat to help take up the slack in the U.S. market as a result of the embargo.

Attack Reported On French Plane

PARIS, March 26 (Reuters) — Libyan jet fighters fired warning bursts at a French reconnaissance aircraft patrolling 22 miles off the Libyan coast on Sunday, the newspaper Le Monde said today.

Quoting unidentified French sources, the paper said that two French-built Mirages of the Libyan air force made several firing passes at the propeller-driven Dassault-Bregnet Atlantic plane, which was not hit. There was no immediate official confirmation here of the incident.

Reconnaissance flights off the Libyan coast by French naval aircraft had become frequent since an attack by guerrillas on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa in January, the paper said. Tunisia accused Libyan authorities of organizing and arming the attackers but the charges were dismissed by Tripoli. France sent aircraft and helicopters to Tunisia's aid and crowds sacked the French Embassy in Tripoli and the consulate in Benghazi soon afterward.

Rich Roman Kidnapped

ROME, March 26 (AP) — A wealthy Roman auto dealer was kidnapped by three masked men outside his home last night, police reported today. Tommaso Antolini-Ossi, 49, was the ninth person to be abducted in Italy this year.

Obituaries

Roland Barthes, 64, Critic And Philosopher, in Paris

PARIS, March 26 (IHT) — Roland Barthes, 64, French philosopher and social critic, died today in a Paris hospital a month after being struck by a car, his publisher said.

Mr. Barthes had been considered heir apparent to Jean-Paul Sartre's preeminent position in French intellectual life. Mr. Sartre, an existentialist philosopher, playwright and novelist, was hospitalized here last week for treatment of pulmonary endema, a lung ailment.

Mr. Barthes was described by American critic Susan Sontag as "the most consistently intelligent . . . the most important and useful critic . . . to have emerged anywhere" in the past quarter century.

Mr. Barthes, a professor at the College de France, was hospitalized Feb. 25 after he was struck by a car while crossing the Rue des Ecoles near the Sorbonne.

Born Nov. 12, 1915, in Cherbourg, Mr. Barthes was the son of a naval officer who was killed in World War 1. He learned to play the piano and to compose music before he learned to read. He suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis between the ages of 18 and 30.

Raised in near-poverty by his widowed mother, Mr. Barthes attended the Lycee Louis-le-Grand in Paris and earned an advanced degree from the Paris Faculty of Letters. He then became a university professor in Biarritz and later in Paris. He was subsequently a lecturer in French at the universities of Bucharest and Alexandria, Egypt.

His writing career flourished during the 1950s. In 1953 he published a revolutionary essay in literary criticism entitled "le Degre zero de l'ecriture" ("The Zero Degree of Writing") in which he used pyschoanlysis and linguistics to draw conclusions from texts.

With "Mythologies" in 1957, he reached a wider public by depicting the myths of modern society. His last work "La Chambre Claire" ("The Bright Bedroom"), an essay on photograpby, was published this month.

Since 1976, he had occupied the chair of semiological literature at the College de France. In semiological literature, the purpose is to make a structural analysis of the language used.

In his first book, "The Zero Degree of Writing," Mr. Barthes addressed what he termed "the mythology of literary language." Then he attempted to discount the mythological elements of language of mass culture in his book, "Mythologies."

In these and later studies, his theme was the artificiality of all human communications systems. His expressed aim was "to attack and destroy the idea that signs are natural," especially when those signs reinforce "the essential enemy — the bourgeois norm."

Mr. Barthes was a major contributor to the journals Tél Quel, Communications and La Quinzaine Litteraire.

"For me the world is language," Mr. Barthes said recently. "People who talk. People who write."

But as a university lecturer, he did not encourage questions from the audience. "France is still a civilization where language is based on the ancient notion of combat and jousting," Mr. Barthes said. "Consequently trying to create a dialogue between the audience and the professor when many people are around is to create a theater of language. You probably know the French love that sort of thing and French television is loaded with debates, face-to-face encounters, tournaments and jousting."

Roland Barthes

Pierre Etchebaster

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT) — Pierre Etchebaster, 86, whose domination of court tennis has not been matched in any other sport, died Monday at his home in St. Jean-de-Luz, France.

For 26 years, Mr. Etchebaster reigned unbeaten as the world champion of a complicated sport, the forerunner of all racquet sports, first played by the English aristocracy. The son of a Basque baker, Mr. Etchebaster frustrated many of the world leaders in business and industry who took up the sport.

By 1928 he was the world champion in court tennis, a title he retained until his retirement from the game in 1954 at the age of 60. He then taught on the staff of John Hay Whitney, the industrialist and financier, before returning to France five years ago. Mr. Etchebaster also taught for many years in the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York.

Jack Schwab

HOLLYWOOD, March 26 (AP) — Jack Schwab, 75, founder of Hollywood's famed Schwab's Drug Store, died March 17 in Cedars Sinai Medical Center, it was disclosed Monday.

Mr. Schwab opened his first pharmacy-restaurant nearly a half century ago and saw it become a movieland institution with a clientele that included Robert Taylor, Shelley Winters, Damon Runyon and the Marx Brothers. One of Hollywood's biggest myths has sweater girl Lana Turner being discovered while perched on a stool at the Schwab's fountain.

George Hutchinson

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — British political journalist George Hutchinson, 59, died of cancer today. He was former publicity director for the Conservative Party serving under Prime Ministers Harold Macmillan and Sir Alec Douglas-Home. He was a columnist for the magazine Spectator; the newspapers The Times and Daily Telegraph.

Walter Susskind

BERKELEY, Calif., March 26 (AP) — Walter Susskind, 65, former director of the St. Louis, Cincinnati and Toronto symphonies, died yesterday. He recently had been serving as musical adviser for the Cincinnati Orchestra.

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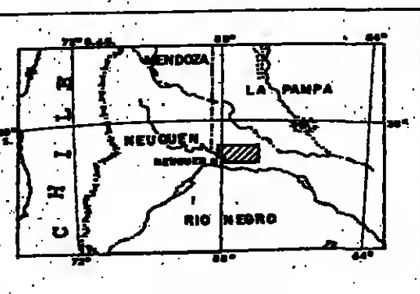
Call for bids contracting hydrocarbons exploration development and exploitation works (Law N° 21.778), according to the following detail:

LOCATION MAP	TENDER N°	AREA	OPENING DATE
 AREA: nearly 4,352 km²	14-040/80	"RIO NEGRO NORTE" (Neuquina Basin), Provincia de Rio Negro.	July 21th, 1980, at 10:00 a.m.

* **Tender condition set value:** The equivalent of U.S. $15,000.— in Argentine pesos, payable according to the seller rate of exchange of the Banco de la Nación Argentina in force on the day before the purchase.
* Opening of the bids will take place at the "General Belgrano" Hall, N° 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, 13th floor, at the above mentioned time.
* The parties interested in bidding in this tender can buy Special and General Conditions of Tender at the GERENCIA DE LICITACIONES Y NEGOCIACIONES, Suite 902, 9th floor, at 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, Buenos Aires, Mondays through Fridays, from 8:45 to 12:30 a.m. and 2:15 to 3:15 p.m. as from **March 11th, 1980.**
* Information about this tender can also be obtained at our Technical and Commercial Office in the U.S.A. Argentine Government Oilfields place in Houston, Texas, 5 Greenway Plaza, Suite 210.

Service to the Austrian Economy

Data of the balance sheet 1979

Balance sheet total 5.912 Mio. US-$ +20,2%
1978 4.916 Mio. US-$

Total deposits 5.208 Mio. US-$ +14,7%
1978 4.541 Mio. US-$

Capital and reserves 103 Mio. US-$ +9,5%
1978 [illegible] Mio. US-$

Deposits with other banks 1.893 Mio. US-$ +27,0%
1978 1.494 Mio. US-$

Securities and treasury bills 1.264 Mio. US-$ +8,5%
1978 1.165 Mio. US-$

Total loans 2.022 Mio. US-$ +25,7%
1978 1.608 Mio. US-$

Total liquidity 57,1%
1978 65,5%

GZB-Vienna
GENOSSENSCHAFTS-
ZENTRALBANK

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, March 27, 1980

Major Demographic Switch

Americans Abandoning Urban Life For Pleasures of 'Countrified Cities'

By John Herbers

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. (NYT) — Since the early 1970s, census estimates have been showing a spreading out of the American population, from the cities and suburbs to the countryside, a trend so persistent and widespread that authorities now view it as a major national phenomenon with broad economic, social and political implications.

From 1970 to 1980, areas outside the orbit of the cities showed a net gain of about three million people, growing more rapidly than metropolitan areas or the population as a whole, according to the latest estimates by the Bureau of the Census. In the previous decade and for most of this century, it was the metropolitan areas that gained millions in population.

"With the possible exception of a brief period during the heart of the Great Depression, we do not appear in the modern history of our country ever to have had a previous time when nonmetropolitan population growth rates exceeded metropolitan rates," wrote Calvin Beale of the populatiou studies group in the Department of Agriculture.

The exact numbers will not be known until the 1980 census has been taken. But it seems clear that the natiou's population, industry and commerce, once clumped together in the cities, are being broadcast far and wide in a movement that has called for the commitment of vast new resources and has made the United States much more dependent on the automobile as energy becomes scarce and costly.

When dawn breaks over the North Carolina coastal plain here, Nash County's 586 square miles at first seem as remote and hushed as in years past. By the time the sun is up, however, the county's new blacktop roads are alive with cars.

They come creeping from old farmhouses, from subdivisions tucked into umber woods and meadows, from trailer parks and houses along the highways. And they head for work in any one of 120 industries in the county, most of them newcomers in the last decade.

President Carter acknowledged the back-to-the-land movement on Dec. 20 when he announced his small community and rural development policy.

'More Diverse'

"The demographic trends of the 1950s and 1960s, the migration of people from the rural areas into the cities, has reversed," he said. "Since 1970 the population of the rural areas has increased 40 percent more than has the population in our urban centers. The rural economy is growing. It's become more diverse."

The thinning of the population has not meant a return to farm life, except in a limited sense, or to the small-town America depicted in the novels of Sinclair Lewis and the paintings of Norman Rockwell.

"The movement is fueled not by agriculture but by industrial, mining and service jobs, retirement pensions and easy access to highways. The new growth areas cannot be classified as rural, suburban or urban in the way most people think of those terms; they are a mixture of all three."

J. C. Doherty, a former Agriculture Department official who headed the division of rural planning, calls many of these areas "countrified cities." Others have said that "citified country" applies just as well. Industrial and white-collar workers and executives have integrated with farmers and ranchers.

Not all rural counties are growing. About one-fifth of them, mostly in the Great Plains and in the Corn Belt, where big farms and fertile land predominate, have continued to lose population. But on the whole, according to 1978 estimates, the nonmetropolitan counties in every region showed substantial population gains.

The cities are losing population and jobs not only to these rural areas, with their own identities and economic bases, but also to counties on the outer ring of the suburbs. These areas, classified as metropolitan for statistical purposes, frequently have the characteristics of rural America: open space, farms, low population density and scattered small towns and villages. Their growth, however, is dependent on the city economy, and their residents tend to identify with the sports teams and other institutions of the city.

The new growth of communities in the hinterlands, divorced from the cities, is evident in such diverse regions as southern New Hampshire, where houses are lined up like boxcars along once-remote roads; central Illinois, where factories have sprung up in the cornfields; the Ozark mountains, where retirement, industry and recreation have brought an economic bonanza, and the hardscrabble counties of West Virginia and Wyoming, where mining is expanding.

There are many causes underlying the movement, and many experts have concluded it is no aberration but an outgrowth of the trends of American history.

One is the dispersal of industry. New technology has permitted corporations to establish highly sophisticated manufacturing plants in small communities, where they have found productivity to be high. Industrialists and community leaders all say that people are willing to work for less in order to live in the country, and performance on the job is high because employers can be selective. Their files are bulging with applications.

Interstate highways and systems of expressways and paved rural roads made the dispersal possible. So did the scattering of state college systems and vocational schools through rural areas. The New York State University system, for example, expanded to 30 campuses in the state. Many community colleges or vocational schools gear their instruction to the need of an industry promising to locate nearby.

In Nashville, the once sleepy town that is the seat of Nash County, Robert Bridwell, the planning director, has a large map of the county showing the locations of all the new subdivisions.

"Even if they don't live on farms, as many of them do, they prefer to live in subdivisions away from town," he said. "In the past year alone, 26 new subdivisions were started on locations throughout the county, usually by farmers who sold off a piece of their land. No water and sewer systems. Just wells and septic tanks."

. . . The movement is fueled not by agriculture but by industrial, mining and service jobs, retirement pensions and easy access to highways. The new growth areas cannot be classified as rural, suburban or urban . . . they are a mixture of all three . . .

The new residents may work for Abbott Laboratories, which employs 2,000 persons in the manufacture of hospital equipment and intravenous solutions; Burlington Industries, which requires 1,200 workers for its textile mills; Hardee Food Systems, which uses 825 hamburger processors and clerks for its chain; Schlage Lock Co., which has 650 employees; 115 other industries in the county, or the new shopping centers and fast-food outlets.

Other Differences

In the past, industry and people tended to settle in or on the edge of cities or towns. Now, however, Rocky Mount, a city of about 40,000 people once dependent almost exclusively on tobacco, is growing, but not nearly so fast as the surrounding rural areas. And this is true nationally; the census estimates show that the fastest growing counties are those with no town having more than 2,500 people.

There are other differences from the rural or small-town America of the past.

"The rural community has become closely tied to the larger urban society," says Kenneth Wilkinson, professor of rural sociology at Pennsylvania State University. "Migrants to rural areas generally are younger and better educated than the people who remain behind" in the cities and suburbs.

"Rural people have pretty much the same life-styles as people in the cities," said Bridwell. Stores on country roads stock wines with French labels. On the outskirts of Eden, N.C., on a road where one would expect to find a general store, there is an adult book shop advertising the same merchandise as those on Times Square.

Mountain Home, Ark., is a town of 6,500 people known mostly for arts and crafts, recreation and the retirement communities in surrounding Baxter County. It is a land of mountains and lakes, and people talk of bear and deer, even panthers, in the Ozarks. Yet Baxter County has acquired an industrial base that has brought in 3,500 new jobs in six years. It now has a balance of young and old residents.

Carl Head, 31, is a foreman at the Aeroquip Corp. plant, which manufactures high-pressure hose for industrial use. He grew up in Long Beach, Calif. Four years ago he joined his father on a Baxter County farm; his father had bought the land after a career in the Navy.

"We raise cattle," he said. "My wife and I like the life-style here. People work together. We have team haying. You know, after work we help each other bring in the hay."

Two Jobs

With two jobs, he was asked, did he have time for recreation and vacations? "I hunt a lot," he said. "We bowl a couple of nights a week. We go to movies. Last year we went to Las Vegas for vacation."

Vernon Fowler, 32, also an Aeroquip worker, moved to Baxter County from the Chicago suburbs. He, his wife and their three children live on a 96-acre farm in a two-story brick house that he built mostly himself.

He does not consider rising gasoline prices a threat to his choice to live in the country, 10 miles from his job. "I already have gotten a smaller pickup," he said.

Effingham, Ill., a town of 10,000 on the flat farmlands between St. Louis and Indianapolis, is also a new employment center. Rising out of a field, down the road from an enclosed, expansive shopping center, is a magazine printing plant where such publications as Forbes and Woman's Day are printed.

World Color Press Inc., which operates the plant, has its corporate headquarters next door, and other industries have come to Effingham in recent years, partly because it is at the intersection of two interstate highways, I-70 and I-57, which can speed products north, south, east and west.

The new settlements in all these areas have a strong suburban flavor. The difference is in the sparsity of development and the pervasiveness of field and forests.

The new settlers say their life is less sterile than that of the suburbs. The odors of new-mown hay, pine forests and fertilizer waft through the houses. Along almost every road there are communities of poor tucked away in their own settings, frequently with automobile hulks and parts strewn across a front lawn.

In Rockingham County, N.C., on a road that could serve as the prototype of the new rural settlement, there are 366 houses, two apartment projects, one mobile home court, one school and a scattering of churches, stores and service stations.

If incorporated, that settlement would make up a town of about 2,500 people, enough to qualify it as a small city under the federal government's definitions. But it would be 13 miles long and one-fourth of a mile wide. Its name: Route 700 from the city limits of Eden to Route 29.

"Some of these people farm and some don't," said Robert Sterne, a storekeeper, pointing past his gasoline pumps to a cluster of houses. "But whether they do or whether they don't, they most all work somewhere, in the new Miller's brewery or other plants around here."

Almost everyone, it seems, is engaged in some kind of after-hours work. They farm a bit, slaughter hogs, run beauty shops in their homes, provide firewood, cater barbecues and perform other services; they are recompensed in cash or trade. Under the pressure of high taxes and inflation, barter is particularly strong in these areas.

Outside Rocky Mount, Bridwell, the planner, recently said that here there was less worry about inflation and other ominous economic trends. "It is the land," he said. "It is a buffer. It gives them a sense of security."

Outer Ring

Carlyle, Ill., in Clinton County, is 50 miles from central St. Louis. Nonetheless, Clinton County and its forests, farmlands and villages were designated a few years ago as an official part of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

By the federal definition, Clinton County had enough long-distance commuters to be considered part of greater St. Louis, giving the area a diameter of more than 100 miles.

Life in the outer metropolitan ring of cities throughout the United States is very much tied to the lifeblood of the city's commerce and social patterns.

So far have the cities spread that the nation's 288 metropolitan areas now cover about one-fifth of the total land area. Unless the federal government changes its definition of metropolitan character, that area will be much larger after the 1980 census. The latest census estimates indicate that the fastest growth has been taking place in counties lying next to the sprawling metropolitan areas.

In the 1970s, said John Long of the population division of the Bureau of the Census, population trends in the United States were "virtually all in the direction of deconcentration." This brought not only a new way of life for millions of American families but also new problems for both the new settlers and those left behind.

Some authorities fear that the influx of new residents, largely without planning, may severely damage the very countryside they seek.

Others are concerned about whether the United States can afford the enormous investment required for new development — in schools, shopping centers, hotels, water and sewer lines, streets and roads — when both the low population growth, about 8 percent in the past decade, and the relative youth of existing facilities in the cities and suburbs mean that extensive new construction is not really necessary.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, who has been conducting hearings on strategies to conserve energy, said the spread into rural areas has left unused much of the capacity of urban schools, hospitals, fire stations and other facilities, and it has made mass transit either unfeasible or too expensive.

'Mortgaged Future'

"We may have mortgaged our future in order to purchase present life-styles and patterns," James Roberts of Resource Planning Associates in Washington told the Reuss committee.

But the growth continues unabated. Douglas County, Colo., a wooded, hilly area south of Denver, is typical of the nation's fastest growing counties. Its 1970 population of 8,400 has reached an estimated 23,500, partly because Johns-Mansville Corp. built its world headquarters in a foothills valley, and other corporations have set up factories in the countryside.

The Dallas-Ft. Worth metropolitan area covers 14 counties and 750 square miles. Within this area, every three weeks, about 1,000 more people move in than move out, and many of them head for the country rather than the suburbs or urban sprawl. And the area's growth patterns are evolving to accommodate living in outlying places.

"We are seeing a multiple-nuclei arrangement of industrial centers in several areas that will accommodate business and residential development," said John Rees, director of the Southwest Center for Economic and Community Development.

The big losers, in both jobs and population, have been the cities, particularly in the Northeast and Middle West.

Many cities — New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago — have retained or revived a vital inner core that has undergone a second form of renewal. Middle class residents have returned and refurbished old houses and other buildings. Convention centers, hotels and other facilities have been built to attract tourists. Office buildings have continued to go up for finance and commerce.

But beyond that development, once prosperous working-class neighborhoods have been thinning out. In New York, for example, Manhattan is booming but the outlying communities are losing population. One congressional district, the 21st in the Bronx, has lost 40 percent since 1970.

The spread to the countryside usually has occurred no matter what the state of the metropolitan area. The St. Louis metropolitan area has had no more than marginal growth since 1970, retaining a population of about 2.5 million. But the central city and some close-in suburbs have had a rapid loss as areas on the periphery gained.

The same thing has happened in Nashville, whose population has grown. It was one of the few cities in the United States that tried to stop the outward flight by combining its city and county governments in the 1960s. Since then, however, two interstate highways, new shopping centers and new factories have spread the metropolitan area over eight counties.

Those who move to the country areas give a wide range of reasons for their choice. The cost of housing is a major one. The dispersal of factories has made it possible to buy a house for $50,000 on a lake in northern Arkansas and live no farther from the job than a New York or Washington suburbanite who has paid $100,000 for a similar house.

But it is a movement that transcends economic considerations and has a strong emotional appeal.

Scholars such as Daniel Elazar, director of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University, view the movement as being consistent with the history of Americans, who have engaged in great migrations ever since the nation was founded — across the continent, to the farmlands, into the cities and outward into the suburbs. He sees the movement as "dynamic and essentially progressive, although fraught with problems."

Recent rises in gasoline costs and the prospects of energy becoming increasingly scarce and expensive has set off speculation as to whether the movement may slow down.

'Strong Trend'

"No one knows at this point what will happen," said Long of the Census Bureau. "But the trend is so strong that it would be a mistake to say that its end is a foregone conclusion."

Defenders of rural growth are quick to rebut any suggestion that living in the country poses any undue drain on energy. Alex Mercure, assistant secretary of agriculture for rural development, says country dwellers use less energy than those in the cities and suburbs, even when they commute long distances.

"They burn wood for heat, they can better take advantage of solar energy and they don't commute as far as people in the suburbs," he said. Several studies have shown that long distance commuting by automobile is common both in the country and the suburbs.

Jack Watson, President Carter's assistant for intergovernmental relations, says "this administration's policy, both urban and rural, is against sprawl," a policy that is directed at controlling growth in one area or the other, not directing it toward either the cities or rural areas.

A new policy initiative designed to conserve energy and other resources would deny federal aid to any commercial development, such as a shopping center, whose construction would threaten any existing facility, such as a town area trying to rebuild.

The new policy is not old enough to have been tested, but in the past the federal government has generally aided the movement from the cities, first to the suburbs and across the countryside, by subsidizing highways, colleges, housing and recreational facilities.

Interest Group

Recently, a strong rural interest group has emerged from the farm bloc to compete with urban and suburban interests for federal aid. The National Association of Counties, for example, has been gaining as a lobby, and the National League of Cities has formed a small cities task force headed by Harrison, mayor of Scotland Neck, N.C., population 3,000.

"Some of the large city mayors say what we want to do is get what they have been getting, and I tell them all we want is a fair shake," he said. "I tell them we have something they not have. We have more rapport with our people and we have it from the grass roots and I think we can do it together."

And the government is spreading its largesse. Even as the Carter administration was formulating its urban policy in 1978, the White House was at work on ways to assure more aid to rural areas. Small communities had become eligible for various federal grants under the Farmers Rural Development Act and other programs, there was a groundswell of complaints about inability to get response from such agencies as the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development.

Watson set up an interagency task force. What is getting results — the building of hospitals in rural areas, for example.

Officials in the new-growth areas say money and advice are needed to cope with the problems.

Crime, although still relatively low, has been increasing faster in rural areas than in the cities. Small towns that have been in decline for many decades are now being pressed to provide more and better public services. "They want to get away from high taxes, but they still want all the services such as good schools and garbage collection," said Glenn Griffin of the Southern Illinois Planning Organization.

The New York Times

During day Carl Head works as foreman at the Aeroquip Corp.

In his off-hours he helps his father run their farm.

British Mothers Say Drug Deforms Babies

LONDON (AP) — A group of British mothers have appealed to Parliament for a ban on a U.S.-made morning-sickness pill they claim caused deformities in their children.

The 20 mothers said that they may file suit in the United States against the makers of the drug *Bendectin — marketed in Britain as Debendox* — whose safety was the subject of a Florida trial that ended last week.

The drug's maker, Richardson-Merrell Inc. of Wilton, Conn., says that the substance, which has been taken by 30 million women in its 27 years on the market, is safe and does not cause birth defects.

In the Orlando, Fla., trial, a jury awarded $20,000 to Michael and Elizabeth Mekdeci, whose son David was born with a sunken chest and malformed right arm. The jury did not, however, rule in favor of punitive damages against the company.

The mothers were met at the House of Commons by Jack Ashley, a Labor Party lawmaker active in seeking compensation for Britain's 400 Thalidomide children in the early 1960s. Mr. Ashley has formally asked the government to suspend marketing of the drug.

Argentine Regime, Courted by U.S. and Russia, Beaming Over Success in Suppressing Terrorism

Isabel Peron

Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — Argentina's military regime began its fifth year in power this week, courted diplomatically by both the United States and the Soviet Union and solidly united on domestic political and economic goals.

The ruling junta of three service commanders, which presides over the government headed by President Jorge Videla, said in a message that international opinion had come to admire the success of Argentina's armed forces in destroying armed leftist extremist organizations here.

"In a world where almost inconceivable acts of violence are taking place, Argentina is living in an exceptional situation that merits serious consideration," the message said.

During the first three years of President Carter's administration, concern over widespread human-rights violations arising out of the repression of guerrilla organizations overshadowed all other aspects of U.S.-Argentine relations. All military aid was suspended and the United States publicly condemned Argentina's military while seeking the release of prisoners here by diplomatic means.

Report on Victims

The repression started after the overthrow of President Isabel Peron on March 24, 1976, and was at a peak until late 1978. At least 5,000 persons were reportedly killed and human rights groups estimate that 7,000 to 10,000 persons have disappeared, most after being detained by security forces.

This period is documented in a 400-page report prepared by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission after a visit here last November. The report is expected to be issued after it is given a final review by the commission, which is meeting in Washington this week.

But the Carter administration has begun a major revision of its policy toward Argentina. This country of 27 million persons bought $2 billion worth of U.S. goods last year. It is a major grain exporter and an emerging nuclear power, with the most advanced technology in Latin America.

The review began when evidence started to accumulate last year that Argentina's military authorities were restraining the worst of the violence by the security forces and bringing the anti-guerrilla campaign under centralized control. Fewer than 10 disappearances have been reported since last July.

The U.S. effort to improve relations quickened after the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan. The U.S. ban on wheat and feed grain exports to the Soviet Union was seriously weakened by Argentina's readiness to partly fill the gap, and Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, the commandant of the U.S. Military Academy, was sent here in January in an unsuccessful effort to get the government to support the boycott.

The Soviet Union is buying so heavily here that the price of corn is $40 a ton above the price in Chicago. This windfall is welcomed by Argentine farmers, who expect sales of grains and oilseeds to the Soviet Union this year to exceed six million tons, despite a poor corn and sorghum harvest because of drought.

The failure of Gen. Goodpaster's mission did not discourage Washington from trying to increase commercial sales to Argentina. Undersecretary of commerce Luther Hodges Jr. came here last month to assure the Argentine authorities that the U.S. Export-Import Bank would provide $700 million to finance construction of a big hydroelectric dam on the Parana River and supply turbines and generators if U.S. companies were given the contract.

There has also been friction between the United States and Argentina over the transfer of nuclear technology. Argentina embarked on a nuclear program 20 years ago and installed its first commercial reactor in 1974 with a West German company providing the equipment.

A second reactor is under construction with Canadian technology.

The United States objected, however, when Argentina contracted with West Germany for a third reactor using heavy water to be provided by a plant to be built here by a Swiss company. Heavy water production is what the United States defines as "sensitive" technology, since it could be part of a fuel system leading to production and separation of plutonium, which could be used in atomic weapons. The United States brought pressure on West Germany to insist on safeguard inspections of Argentine nuclear facilities as a condition of the reactor sale.

High-level West German negotiators have been discussing the conditions of the $2-billion reactor deal and, according to the president of Argentina's atomic energy commission, a agreement was reached this week.

Gerard Smith, President Carter's chief negotiator on nuclear disarmament, has been here since Sunday for what has been called broad negotiations on several subjects including nuclear technology.

As Mr. Smith arrived, Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission sent a mission to the Soviet Union to discuss "a program of nuclear cooperation."

Peron Release Sought

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Former President Isabel Peron's lawyer has asked the courts for her release from detention under a law permitting parole for inmates who have served two-thirds of their sentences. Mrs. Peron, held since the armed forces overthrew her regime in March, 1976, faces a maximum sentence of six years in two of the four corruption cases for which she is being tried.

Theater in Paris

ıncis Perrin: A Solo Master of Mirth

'homas Quinn Curtiss

S, March 26 (IHT) — ıong the funnymen of none — political circles ex- — can top Francis Perrin in ng loud laughter. Proof of rtion is to be found at the e des Champs-Elysees in a one-man program ıs "J'suis bien," he keeps a house in nonstop bowls of r over two hours.

hy solo stage exposures are ns exploits for few can sur- test. For one genuine artist inimitable Ruth Draper, by herself could create the of a complete play in each rief sketches, we have had ıpon dozens of aspirants e only imparted to their au- he chill of serving a 20-year olitary confinement.

ıservatoire graduate, Perrin s debut at the Comedie- e, where he soon captured ɔn wiib bis tickling characterizations in Moliere and with his inventive mise-en-scene of Moliere *curtain-raisers*. On the boulevards he appeared in an adaptation of Woody Allen's "Play It Again, Sam" for a season, and he has been in the movies, though oot having the regulation features of the *jeune premier*; he has been consigned to playing dumb domestics and non-U archaeologists. This has not stood in his way, for he is inclined to steal every scene he is in and will, of course, eventually emerge as a star screen comic.

What does he do at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees? He does almost everything imaginable and all he does is shot through with his engaging, contagious zest. Gerard Lamballe is credited for the material, but Perrin makes it his own in performance.

He makes his entrance after an invisible battle with the locked doors of the decor. Like all natural humorists he is funny at first glance. A wonderful sense of spontaneity marks his comportment. He seems to be effortlessly hilarious. He converses with his absent dog; he fumbles helplessly with coins in trying to negotiate an important call in a telephone booth; he discusses misogyny and, after reference to a dictionary, denies the charge and makes off after a passing lady. He operates as a crepe vendor, does a knockabout turn in a lampoon of Donald O'Cônnor's "Make 'em Laugh" number, plays ferocious tennis, impersonates an inmate of a senior citizen clinic, discourses on insomnia and the hereafter, and in the finale comes out in the garb of a classic harlequin — which he is. He is a whole revue in himself, one of the best in town.

* * *

"Une chambre pour enfant sage" (at the Theatre Tristan Bernard) suggests a Grand Guignol thriller gone wrong. Its scene is an American prison during a night of thunderstorms and it tells of the torment of a warden who is obliged to oversee the deposit of a young woman (who may be innocent and with whom during her last hours he falls in love) in the electric chair.

It is harrowing session, with the shadow of the "chair" substituting for the customary shadow of the guillotine, due to being set in the United States of the 1950s. Its dramaturgy resembles that of some old Joan Crawford movie and its dialogue is dirty enough to serve in a permissive Hollywood film. Roger Hanin is the conscience-stricken man and Catherine Retore the childlike girl marked for execution. On a dimmed stage they reel off their long tirades to the best of their abilities, while Roger Dumas, though of genial countenance, is a stony-bearted jailer.

* * *

The affable **Enrico Macias** is at the Olympia, to the delight of his army of fans. He sings in French and Arabic and is of exceptionally ingratiating personality. The outstanding selections of his program are "Le mendiant de l'amour," "Le grand pardon" and "Juif Espagnol." There is exotic flavor to his accompaniment — his father, Sylvain Gherenassia, playing an Oriental violin in his orchestra. In all, a variety spectacle of the first chop.

* * *

The Petit Odeon, under the Comedie-Francaise auspices, specializes in giving plays at late-afternoon matinees. A few weeks ago it presented one of the great miniature dramas of the century, Strindberg's "Creanciers," with Jacques Toja (recently appointed the Comedie-Francaise's administrator) as the tricked husband. It enjoyed such success that it is to be brought back for an extended run in June. Meanwhile, one of the most empty of playlets is holding the tiny theater's stage. This is **"A cinquante ans elle decouvrait la mer,"** by Denise Chalem, who plays its leading part, that of a daughter impatient with her mother, whose qualities she never appreciates until after the latter's death. Aside from the dull squabbles of the pair, its only innovation is the disclosing of the mother answering a call of nature, an unnecessary and certainly undramatic invasion of privacy.

One wonders why the management of the House of Moliere has settled for such a nonesuch script. A vast treasury of powerful and amusing one-act plays is available. Among them are many that have never been seen in France and those that have been seen are worth a second look and would be new to student audiences.

The London Stage

rivate Lives' Lives On

By Sheridan Morley

ɔON, March 26 (IHT) — ɡuably the greatest comedy in the English language The Importance of Being (which preceded it by 35 Private Lives" is a technical of immense difficulty for ɔerlative light comedians uple of stooges.

tains the second most fa- lcony scene in dramatic lit- but precious few actual Women should be struck , like gongs": is more of an ı and, anyway, now consid- ıewhat unfeminist) and al- *action of any kind*. A di- ɔuple honeymooning with partners meet accidental- ɔtel in the south of France, ıey prefer being married to er, and run away together And that, across three en- is more or less that.

Noel Coward first sent the Gertrude Lawrence, for had written it as a kind of for not casting her in his ɔweet" on account of her being good enough for its wired reply was "Nothing ?t be fixed." "The only be fixed" replied Noel, your performance," and ɡe they started rehearsals, over by Robert Montgom- S.B. Stern in the villa Law- d appropriately rented on al.

Conflicting Views

the summer of 1930, and ıey opened in London also the Phoenix Theatre) wrote that it was like "buckets of filth being around the stage." But ample McPherson — also rst night, sitting next to of Arabia — approved. added that he had closely the script and failed to a single redundant sylla-

l and Gertrude Lawrence ɔd it for 12 weeks in Lon- another 12 on Broadway, boredom threshold in nce being somewhat low; played Elyot again, she ɔd Amanda once more, for 1940 at a summer theater Cod. So the whole "Noel tie" legend rests on 24 d a scratchy record on great love scene is re- about 3½ minutes, mainly flatness of Norfolk and ɔy of cheap music.

ɔce that time scarcely a s passed without "Private ing staged somewhere in and usually fairly badly. major London revival was ago, with Robert Stephens uneasy and his then-wife smith unaccountably doing ns of Margaret Rüther-

praise be, the Greenwich ıas come up with a winner, ɡely to the casting of a d Maria Aitken who, since ature retirement of Kay d and equally premature Kay Kendall, is the nearest our stage has ever come to that leggy aristocratic jokiness which was Gertrude Lawrence's peculiarly evanescent stock in trade.

Aitken makes a perfectly ravishing Amanda and the miracle is that Michael Jayston, cast against type as Elyot, manages to keep up with her largely by reminding us of the underlying seriousness and sadness of a play about two people who find it impossible to live apart and equally impossible to live together.

The director at (and of) the Greenwich, Alan Strachan, was involved in both the Mermaid Theatre *nostalgia songfests*, "Cowardy Custard" and "Cole," and this new production exudes a kind of 1930s confidence. True, it is a little anachronistic to have Elyot at the piano do a rendering of "These Foolish Things" which was actually written some months after the play, but beyond that the period accuracy is well-nigh faultless and, Ian Collier in the old Laurence Olivier role makes a splendidly blustering stooge as does Jenny Quayle playing the unfortunate Sybil (so christened to allow Elyot to otter his immortal "Don't quibble, Sybil").

It will be sad if this production does not find a central London home for the summer, not least because of Aitken's rare ability to stand around like an elegant alcoholic lamp post; and her even rarer ability to indicate that Amanda, despite having all the emotional stability of a shuttlecock, is actually a real and touching and enchanting woman instead of the period caricature she can all too easily become in less understanding hands.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century will be at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees from March 31 through April 19 with three different programs, two of them to works by Mahler in choreographies by Bejart (from March 31) and John Neumeier (from April 9); and Bejart's "Les Illuminations," being given for the first time in Paris (from April 15).

* * *

ZURICH — Three ballets by George Balanchine will be given their Swiss premieres by the Zurich Ballet on April 12, staged by Patricia Neary, the company's director, and conducted by Andre Prosser. The three works are "Bugaku" (1962) to music by Toshiro Mayuzumi, Stravinsky's "Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra" (1967) and "Who Cares?" (1970), set to Gershwin.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Blood, Sweat and Tears will be at the Rainbow Theatre March 28-30; Black Dyke Mills Band at the Wembley Conference Centre March 29; Billy Joel at Wembley Arena March 30-31; Sad Cafe at Fairfield Halls March 30 and April 1 at Odeon Hammersmith; James Last at the Royal Albert Hall March 31-April 2. The Pizza Express has Claude Williams on the 27th, Benny Waters the 28th, Johnny Barnes the 29th, Lennie Felix the 30th, Benny Waters April 1 and Bill Skeat April 2.

VIENNA — Nazareth is at the Stadthalle March 27 at 7 p.m.

DUESSELDORF — The Shadows are at the Philipshalle March 28 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by Jethro Tull, also at 8.

AMSTERDAM — Ian Matthews will be at the Paradiso on March 29.

STOCKHOLM — Pianist-singer Lennie Bluett will be at the Reisen Hotel's Clipper Club during the month of April

PARIS — Dexter Gordon is featured at the Espace Cardin March 27 at 8:30 p.m.; The jazz group Prologo at the American Church-Quai d'Orsay March 28 at 8; Noah Howard at the Dreher through March 31; Lee Konitz at the Club St. Germain through the 29th, followed by Arnett Cobb March 31-April 12. Dizzy's Midnight Runners are at the Palace March 30 at 5 and Jack Hammer is appearing nightly at Don Camilo as is Joe Turner at Los Calavados.

ON TOUR — Units of the Country Music Festival in Frankfurt at the Festhalle March 29-30; Zurich March 30 at the Hallenstadion, Paris March 31-April 1 at the Hippodrome de Paris, London April 4-7 at the Wembley Arena and in Rotterdam April 6-7 at the Ahoy. Included among the performers are: Emmylou Harris, Charley Pride, Charlie Rich, Commander Cody, Roy Acuff, Bobby Bare, Carl Perkins, Stella Parton, Christy Lane, Suzanne Klee Gary Numan will be in Munich March 27 at the Kongressaal of the Deutsche Museum, in Vienna the 28th at the Stadthalle and in Paris the 29th at the Palace at 5 p.m. . . . The Who are in Vienna March 30 at the Stadthalle and in Munich the 31st at the Olympiahalle . . . Police will be in Athens March 30-31 and in Bologna on April 2.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Beverages

Tea Blending: A Very British Art

By Sandra Salmans

ANDOVER, England (NYT) — This building 65 miles southwest of London may be the driest spot in England. Although the rain may falling heavily outside, it is bone-dry inside the building where Twinings, tea merchants since 1706, processes, blends and packages its specialty teas. Scents of Lapsang souchong, Assam, Darjeeling, Earl Grey and spiced teas miogle in the air, but the machinery is hosed clean with air pressure between blends.

"Tea absorbs smells like blotting paper," explained Samuel Twining, the concern's export director.

For more than two centuries the English have been perfecting the art of blending the teas they import from the tea gardens, or plantations, of Asia and Africa.

'British Speciality'

"Blending is a British speciality," commented James Munday, marketing director for the London Tea Council, a trade organization that encourages tea drinking. "We have a peculiar situation where we are an exporter of tea, although we don't grow a leaf of it ourselves."

Last year Britain shipped abroad 29,000 tons of blended tea, of which 1,500 tons went to the United States. Twinings accounted for 1,000 of the 1,500.

Like the other Britisb companies, Twinings buys its tea at auctions in India, Sri Lanka and other producer countries as well as every Monday at the London sale held at the Tea Council in the Sir John Lyon House near St. Paul's Cathedral.

Two to 30 different kinds of tea can go into the final blends and, while the individual teas vary with the season, soil and other factors, the blends themselves may not. Each blend is compared with previous blends to insure consistency.

"Some teas are in a blend for their density, some for the quality of their liquor," said Roy Palmer, a Twinings tea taster for 30 years. The "liquor" be referred to was the liquid itself. "We have to make slight adjustments each time we make a blend."

In the Twinings tea laboratory, a whitewashed room with long rows of tasting bowls, gleaming copper kettles and a stainless-steel spittoon, seven tasters, including Palmer, are employed in blending teas. Like wine tasting, it is a skill cultivated over many years. "It's experience," said Palmer. "It takes about five years before a taster can really buy tea on his own."

For any blend, the teas are first mixed together on a sheet of paper and "nosed" for smell. Some tasters also listen to the tea, rubbing the leaves together to determine whether they are dry and crisp.

A sample blend is weighed out into a pot, freshly boiliog water is added and the tea is allowed to steep for six minutes — timed by an alarm clock — before the liquor is drained into a bowl. The taster reads the wet leaves, or infusions — not for fortunes, but quality. "A good quality leaf produces a golden infusion," said Sidney Mumford, a 20-year veteran of tea tasting.

Using a shallow soup spoon, each taster "slurps" up to 500 brews a day, savoring each before spitting it out. In the tasters' vocabulary, an Assam blend should be "malty," Darjeeling should have a "muscatel" flavor and Lapsang souchong should taste "tarry." In fact, a good Lapsang "smells like old moccasins," said Twining, adding hastily, "It's very refreshing on a hot summer day."

Twining, 46, who served a long apprenticeship as a "potboy" for the concern's tea tasters, then was a manager of tea gardens and a buyer at auctions, would seem to have tea in his veins.

His office walls are bung with the portraits of famous ancestors beginning with the first Thomas Twining, who in the early 1700s began offering tea as an added attraction at his coffeehouse on the Strand. (With the building now used as a coffee and tea salesroom, the Twinings claim to have operated longer in the same trade from the same address than has any other British family.)

What about herbal teas? "They're not teas," Twining said quickly. While Twinings began selling some herbal infusions — oo one in the company says "berbal tea" — five years ago, Twining explained, "we're very careful not to mix the two. In Germany, more herbal infusions than tea are drunk. It's absolutely shocking."

Still, Twinings' herbal-infusion business has been growing as its business in the United States has grown. Twining acknowledges, almost disdainfully, that berbal infusions are "very medicinal." But he and his colleagues, like most tea drinkers in this country, discount the concern among some Americans about the health effects of the caffeine and tannins in tea.

Twining is also emphatic on the subject of teamaking. A teapot may be china, silver or glass, but alumioum and pewter are taboo. His formula: The water should be just at the boiling point when it is poured into the warmed pot. Tea should be brewed for three to five minutes. Afterward the pot should be rinsed with water only, and once a month rubbed down with baking soda.

The Twining people believe that tea cozies, beloved by English housewives, should be outlawed because they allow the tea to steep too long. Milk may be added to most teas, but not sugar, which numbs the palate.

Language

Triumph of Misquotation

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil," wrote Edmund Burke, "is for good men to do nothing."

I like that quotation. (I like the noun "quotation," too, better than "quote," but don't quotate me on that.) That widely known saying by the British political leader of the late 18th century is often used to revile eligible voters who fail to vote, and is used by activists to inveigh against pacifists.

The trouble is that it may be a phony. When I used the "triumph of evil" quotation recently to condemn complacency, a man named Hamilton A. Long wrote to ask where and when Burke had said it. I looked for Burke's aphorism in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, 14th edition: there it was, page 454, cited in a letter from Burke to William Smith on Jan. 9, 1795. Condescendingly, I dropped Long a note telling him to do his homework.

Springing the Trap

Then the quotation sleuth sprung his trap. "It's not in that letter," Long replied."Nor any other source quoted in the quotations books I've found. They are false sources." He enclosed a letter from the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose president general, Mrs. Doris Pike White, had said in 1961: "The theme for this year is the old adage, 'For evil to triumph, good men need only do nothing,' made immortal by Edmund Burke." The DAR historical researcher gave Long the correct quotation (apologizing for the "adage" version) and cited "The Great Quotations" by George Seldes as her source. Long scrawled across the copy: "Seldes admits he can't find correct reference." Plaintively, the DAR researcher had added:"A penciled ootation in the copy I consulted reads: 'From a letter to Thomas Mercer.' " Replied Long with scorn: "No good."

Putting Long in his place became important. I wrote the British Library for the citation with which suitable uppance could be forthcoming. The representative of the Head of the Reading Room Information of the Department of Printed Books replied, "I have been unable to discover the source," and directed me to the Library of Congress — presumably because Burke was a ooted friend of the colonials.

The Library of Congress phrase-detective crew has been down this trail before; George Seldes warned them about Long's challenge.

Meanwhile, over at Bartlett's, the editor working on the next edition came up with a speech Burke gave in Parliament on April 23, 1770, titled "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents." In that address, the British politician said, "When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

I am reluctant to send that almost-in-the-ballpark reference to Hamilton A. Long because I can envision his probable response: "So what? Thousands of people have said something similar. Why are *you and the Quotation Establishment* attributing this to Burke? If you can't find a source — and I've read every page of his nine volumes of letters — then confess your ignorance and strike the quotation from all the reference books in the future. Stop perpetuating error!"

Seekers after truth, as well as doting quotesmen everywhere, must reluctantly salute the icon-busting Long. The only thing necessary for the triumph of misquotation is for wiseguys to do oothing. Unless some Burkian scholar refutes him with the genuine citation, that chunk of concentrated wisdom directed to "good men" is declared counterfeit. Evil has triumphed; good guys oeed do nothing.

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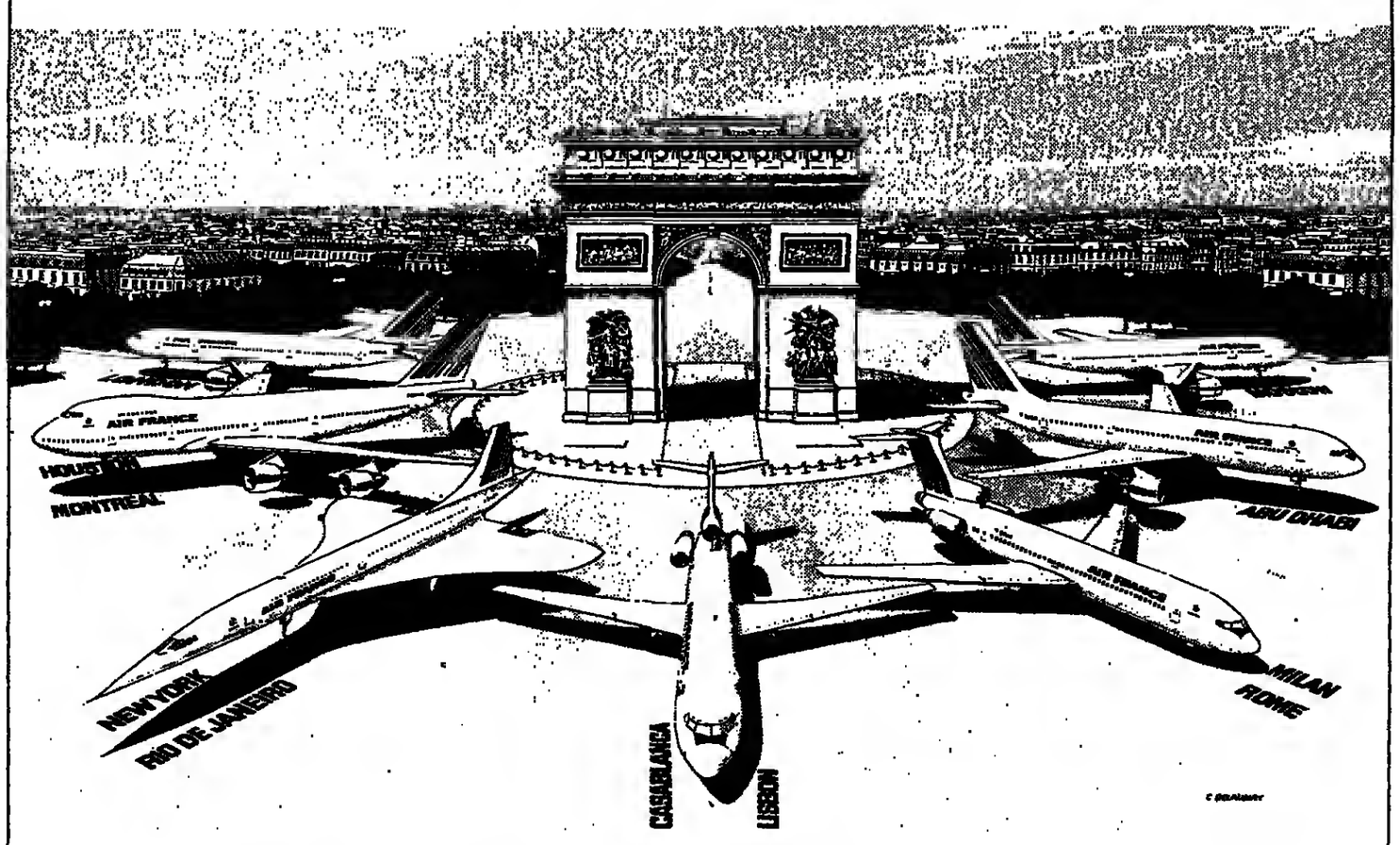

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		— A—A—A —								
43¼	30¼	ACF	2.24	7.2	6	99	31⅛	30½	31¼	+1
18⅛	12⅛	AMF	1.24	10.	5	167	12⅛	d12	12¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8		189	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
12¼	8⅜	APL	1	12.	31	40	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	26¾	ARA	1.82	7.1	5	301	26⅞	d25⅛	25½	—1⅛
54⅞	22½	ASA	3.15e	1.0		838	41½	40½	40⅝	—1½
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.60	6.6	3	91	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
31¾	17	AVX s	.32	1.5	11	297	22⅞	22	22	— ⅜
43⅝	30¾	AbbtLb	1.20	3.5	12	523	35⅝	34¾	34¾	
24¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.8	5	83	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
4⅞	3	AdmDp	.04	1.3	5	16	3⅛	3	3	
14⅛	11	AdoEx	1.49e	13.		51	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6½	3¾	AdmMl	.20e	5.2	13	0	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
46¾	30¾	AMD n			11	389	31¼	d29⅛	29⅝	—1⅞
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf	s2.12	6.7	5	627	32⅞	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
28¼	15	Ahmans	1.20	7.5	3	772	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			78		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	24⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.4	9	189	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅛	AlrbFrt	1.20	7.1	8	16	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
17½	18⅛	Alcoa	.80	7.9	5	151	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	AlgP	dpf.87	15.		36	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
84	58½	AlgP	pf 9	15.		z40	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+1¼
102	75½	AlgP	pf 11	14.		z20	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1¼
78	55	AlgP	pf 8.16	15.		z10	55	055	55	—1½
79½	53	AlgP	pf 8.28	15.		z240	54½	53¼	53½	—1
15¾	13¾	Alossco	1.40	11.	6	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	
55⅛	16	AlaskIn	.80	22	14	265	37⅞	36¼	36¼	— ¼
36	23¾	Albany s	1	4.1	7	24	24⅞	24¼	34¼	+ ¼
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.6	9	153	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		Albhn s	.80	4.7	7	47	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
66⅛	32⅝	AlcoA	2.40	4.1	5	399	57⅞	50⅞	51¼	+ ¼
37⅛	23½	AlcoStd	1.68	6.3	5	18	26⅞	26⅞	36⅜	
9⅝	5¾	Alexdr	.40	7.1	7	44	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅛	AllgCp	1.08e	5.6	4	38	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	19½	AlgCp	pf2.86	14.		1	20¼	20¼	30¼	+ ¼
37⅞	16¾	AlgLud	1.40	5.5	4	50	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
56¾	31¾	AlgLd	pf 3	7.6		13	48	39¼	39½	— ½
22⅝	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19	14.		5	16	16	16	
18	12⅝	AllgPw	1.80	14.	6	529	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ¼
17¼	13	AllenGp	s 1	7.5	5	50	13⅞	d12¾	13⅜	
57½	24⅞	Allergan	.60	1.3	17	363	48¼	43⅞	47¼	+3½
61⅞	30¼	AllCh	2	4.7		1186	42¼	42¼	42¼	—2⅞
14¼	10⅝	AlldMnl	.86	8.0	5	40	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14	AlldPD	.60	3.3	11	2	18¼	10¼	10¼	
27½	18¾	AlldSlr	1.70	8.6	4	32	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	25⅝	AllisCh	2	8.2	4	233	26	d24¼	24¼	—1½
18⅝	12	AllrAu	.64b	5.2	6	17	12¼	12	12	
31⅝	13⅝	AlphPr	.72	5.3	4	3	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	48⅞	Alcoa	3.20	5.6	4	732	50¼	56¼	57	+ ⅛
35⅝	16⅝	AmISug	1.60	6.2	9	19	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
59½	35⅛	Amax s	2.40	5.6	7	91	43¼	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
32¼	18¼	Amrce	1.32	7.2	4	25	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
52	31	Amrc	pf2.60	8.6		11	31	d30	30¼	— ⅜
61½	29⅝	AHess	1.60	3.8	3	1361	43¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
132½	67	AHes	pf3.50	3.8		7	93	91½	91½	—1½
14	0⅝	AmAir	.48	4.8	5	293	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
6	3	AmAir	wt			129	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	AAir	pf 2.18	15.		10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr	1.20	8.0	14	22	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
69⅝	51⅞	ABrnds	5.30	9.1	5	129	61	48⅛	60⅜	+ ¾
23	25	ABrd	pf1.70	5.9		5	29	29	29	+ ½
33½	22	ABrd	pf2.75	13.		4	22⅛	d21¼	21⅞	— ½
35¼	29¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.7		12	28¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
47⅝	29	ABocsl	1.60	5.4	5	1157	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	13	ABldM	.78	5.6	6	78	14½	13¾	14	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅝	AmCon	2.90	18.	4	89	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	ACon	pf1.75	8.6		78	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3½	ACentry		6		46	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
38	24½	ACyan	1.60	6.4	7	1720	28¾	24⅝	24⅝	—3⅛
19⅝	18¾	AmDist			50	113	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
25⅛	14¾	ADT	1.16	7.7	6	130	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22⅞	15¾	AEIPw	2.22	14.	7	592	16	d15⅞	15⅝	— ¼
36⅞	25¼	AmExp	2	7.5	6	596	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	7½	AFamil	.60b	7.8	4	245	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	AGIBd	2e	12.		15	16	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	17½	AGnCy	1.44a	8.2		33	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
38⅜	25⅝	AGnins	1	3.8	4	62	26⅞	26	26	— ¼
16½	11⅛	AHerit	L1.48	4.0	6	12	12½	12	12	— ¼
24½	14¼	AmHoist	1.12	6.8	5	154	17⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
29½	21⅛	AHome	1.60	7.1	9	2013	23	22⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
35¾	24	AmHosp	.80	2.8	10	197	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
11⅜	6¼	AmInvt	.40a	5.8	5	123	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	24⅛	AMI s	.80	2.6	10	77	30¾	30¼	30½	
9½	6	AmMotrs	.07e	1.1	3	x513	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
54⅞	36½	ANstR	3.44	7.9	7	737	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
31½	15½	ASLFl	n.80b	5.0	10	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	11⅞	AShip	.80	6.3	14	21	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
58¼	42½	ASland	3.60	8.0	5	262	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
18⅝	6	ASjerfi	.32	5.2	7	167	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
59⅞	39¼	AmStr	pf			3	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
62¼	45	ATT	5	11.	6	2636	47⅞	47¼	47½	+ ¼
65¼	48½	ATTpf	4	8.1		12	50	49¼	49½	+ ¾
47⅝	31½	ATTpf	3.64	12.		180	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
49½	32⅝	ATTpf	3.74	11.		121	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	11	AWatWk	.96	8.5	5	113	11½	d10⅝	10⅞	— ¼
12¾	9⅛	AWat	pf1.25	12.		z100	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	16	Ameron	1.20	6.7	5	4	18	18	18	
17⅞	11¼	AmesD	.40b	3.0	5	34	13½	13⅛	13½	— ½
28⅝	20¾	Ametek s	1	4.8	18	157	21¼	21	31	
31¾	18½	Amfac	1.32	5.5	6	144	24⅜	23¾	24	+ ⅛
41	31¼	AMFInc	1	2.7	11	43	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	14	Ampco	.60c	2.6	7	27	23⅞	22⅞	23	— ¼
28¾	14¼	Ampex	.20	.9	11	193	24	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
9⅛	3⅜	AmrepCp		9		33	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	15¼	Amstar	1.35	8.9	6	197	15⅜	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Amst	pf .68		1		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	30¼	Amsted	2.20	6.7	5	124	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
25	14¼	Analog s			14	32	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
18⅝	14⅛	Anchor	s1.28	8.8	5	46	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.7	5	89	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
8⅛	5½	Angelica	.40	6.4	5	31	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	11¾	Anixter	.40	1.7	7	306	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ¼
44	18⅜	Apache	s.40	1.4	17	159	31⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
81¼	60	AspPw	pf0.12	14.		z10	60	60	60	—1
11¼	6¼	ApldDig			6	227	6½	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ½
18⅝	7½	ApplMg	1.55i	12.	9	90	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
20½	19½	Arcata	1.30	6.4	5	129	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ½
31¼	24¼	Arcat	pf2.16	9.0		1	24	d24	24	— ¼
39⅝	16¾	ArchrD	.20b	.8	11	2269	27	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
11	3	ArcIEn	.10e	3.1		61	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	ArizPS	2	13.	5	314	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
109	81	ArlPpl	10.70	13.		z10	80	d80	80	—1
11¾	7⅜	ArkBsl	.40	7.7		8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
31½	22⅛	ArkLG	s1.24	5.4	9	183	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
4	1⅜	ArlenRty				59	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
10⅝	5¾	Armada			5	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	19¼	Armco	1.50	5.7	5	378	26¾	24½	26½	
42	26⅜	Arm pf	2.10	6.2		179	33⅜	33½	33¾	
19	13⅜	ArmCk	1.10	8.5	5	450	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
24½	16⅝	ArmRu	1.20	7.4	4	35	16⅝	d16¼	16½	— ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	AroCara	1b	5.2	5	86	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
33	12⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.1	7	41	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
16½	10¾	Arvin	1.12	10.	4	82	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	19¼	Arvin	pf	2	11.		0	19¼	019	— ⅛
58½	16¼	Asarco	1.40a	3.4	4	2252	34¼	30⅛	30⅜	—2⅞
45½	20½	AshlOil	2.20	7.6	4	63	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
23⅜	16⅜	AsdDG	1.50	8.5	5	13	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
22½	16⅜	Athlone	1.40	8.6		78	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅞	AtCyEl	1.84	13.	6	54	15½	15	15	— ⅛
106	60⅜	AtlRich	2.40	4.0	9	1698	85¼	84¼	84¼	
35⅝	20⅞	AllRc	pf	3	1.0		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1
45	24	AllRc	pf3.75	11.		z418	36½	d35¼	35¼	—1½
126½	72¾	AllRc	pf2.80	2.8		15	102	101	101¼	+1¼
24⅛	12	AllisCp				13	12⅝	12½	13⅛	
41	29⅝	AutoDis	.64	1.9	14	578	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
29⅞	19	AvcoCp	1.20	6.0	2	516	21⅛	20	20	+ ¼
74	49½	Avco	pf4.20	8.1		1	52	52	52	— ½
23¼	15½	Avery	.72	4.1	8	92	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	17¾	Avnet	.80	3.4	6	431	24⅛	23⅞	23¾	
53¼	32	Avon	2.80	8.7	8	1091	32⅞	32½	32¼	— ¼
28½	12⅜	Aydin			12	79	23½	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
63⅞	6½	BAV Lie	52c			39	6¼	d 6	6⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	1½	BT Mlg				81	1½	1⅛	15	
14⅛	8¼	Bache	.50a	5.4	3	172	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
70½	38	BakrInl	.60	1.1	16	603	55⅞	55	50	— ⅛
24⅜	13½	Baldor s	.24	1.0	9	227	14	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
40½	22⅛	BaldwU	1.20	4.7	4	108	27⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—2
60	34⅛	BlOU	pf 2.06	5.2		2	40	40	40	—1⅛
28⅞	20½	BallCp	1.40	E 7	4	24	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
48⅜	22¼	BallyMf	s.10	.4	13	1531	23⅜	d20⅝	22½	
25⅞	18½	BallGE	2.44	13.	6	117	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
49	35	Ball pf	B4.50	13.		z38	35	35	35	
43	19	BanCal	1.12	4.8	5	46	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	Bandag	.70	4.7	8	24	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
31¼	19⅝	BangPnt	1	4.9	3	39	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
44⅛	27⅜	BanP pf	2	7.1		1	28	28	28	—1
43¼	28¼	BkNY	2.72	9.7	4	56	28⅜	d28	28	— ⅛
16	10⅝	BkofVg	1.16	18.	4	28	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ½
30⅜	20¼	BnkAm	1.32	5.9	5	2329	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
48⅛	33⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.5	4	118	39¼	38½	39	— ¼
28	16⅞	BkTr	pf2.50	13.		30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅜	Banner	.14	1.4	12	37	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
58¾	29	Barber	1.80	3.2	13	30	60¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	11	BardCR	.36	3.1	8	208	12½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
21⅜	15	BarnGp	s.80	4.7	5	5	17	17	17	— ¼
23	16⅜	BarnBk	n 1	5.8	5	23	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
27¾	14⅜	BarryWr	.52	2.4	10	20	21⅞	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
50	26⅜	BelcoPl	1	3.0	5	258	24¼	33	23	+ ⅜
30⅜	21⅜	Belden	1.60	7.4	4	19	22	21⅜	21⅜	
8⅛	5½	BeldnH	.36b	6.3	5	33	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	15½	BellHow	.96	4.9	7	106	20⅜	19½	19¾	— ½
15	6¾	BellInd	.20a	2.0	5	81	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅜	BelCo	g s1.64			71	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis	1.40	6.0	4	3	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ¼
55⅞	36¼	Bendix	2.84	6.9	6	135	41⅜	40¾	41	+ ½
32⅛	17⅜	BenlCp	2	11.	4	532	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
140¼	78⅜	Benef	pf5.5p	7.0		z30	79	79	79	+ ⅜
26⅛	17½	Benef	pf2.50	14.		z10	17½	17½	17½	
19⅝	2⅜	BengIB			18	991	0⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP			5	119	2¼	3	3	
29½	15⅜	BestPd	.24	1.5	5	296	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ½
26¼	19½	BethSt	1.80	7.9	3	408	28⅝	20	20⅜	+ ¼
47¾	24⅜	BigThr	.88	2.1	13	43	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
33⅜	16½	Binney	.92	4.9	9	37	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
29¼	13⅞	BirFSL	s.80	5.4	4	84	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
25¼	15⅛	BlackDr	.76	4.1	6	306	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
34½	14⅞	BlairJn	s 1	6.7	5	20	15⅛	15⅛	15	
25½	15½	BlissL	1.10	7.2	4	19	15½	d15¼	15¼	— ¼
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	7.0	9	79	24	23	23	
37⅞	23½	BlueB	1.80	5.7	6	187	32¼	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3	BobbleBr			150	18	3⅛	3	3	
68⅞	37¼	Boeing	1.80	3.5	6	6873	56¼	51⅛	51⅛	—5
39	35½	Boeing	wi			257	38⅛	d35	35	—3½
42½	28⅝	BoiseC	1.75	6.1	4	373	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	Borden	1.82	8.8	5	382	20⅞	d20⅝	20⅝	
42⅞	27⅜	BorgW	2.30	7.4	4	121	31⅝	31	21	— ¼
7½	3⅜	Borrms	.20e	5.7	22	35	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
24	18⅝	BosEd	2.72	14.	5	42	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
84¾	61	BosEp	pf8.88	14.		z40	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅝	BosEp	pr1.17	14.		15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	BosEp	pr1.46	14.		5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅜	6¾	Bowlnt	.20	2.7		327	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	20⅜	BrigSt	1.20a	5.5	6	39	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	21	BrisMy	1.60	5.1	9	718	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
44⅛	33⅜	BrisMy	pf 2	5.8		20	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
38½	21⅜	BritPet	1.67e	5.2	6	142	31⅞	30⅝	31⅜	+1⅛
18⅝	12½	BrkwGl	1.68	8.0	6	14	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.22	11.	7	63	20⅞	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	18½	BkUG	pf2.47	13.		5	18½	18½	18½	— ½
39⅛	16⅜	BwnSh	1.20	5.4	5	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
30	13⅜	Brown	.30	1.3	7	466	22⅝	20	22⅜	+1⅜
28⅜	21⅜	BrwnGp	3	9.0	4	11	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	BwnFer	.70	5.3	8	161	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk	.90	7.7	5	571	12¼	11	11¼	
20	23	Brnsk	pf2.40	10.		1	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
33½	17½	BrushWs	1	4.0	8	128	26⅛	25	25	— ¼
19½	13	BurlFors	1	7.3	7	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	9¼	Bundy	1	12.	6	80	9⅛	d 8⅞	8⅝	—1
19⅛	14½	BunkrH	2.04	14.		19	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅜
32⅛	20⅜	BunkR	1.20	5.8	6	147	22¼	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅞
32	22⅞	BnkR	pf1.50	6.7		2	22½	d22½	22½	— ½
20	15	BurlInd	1.40	9.0	6	68	15⅝	15½	15½	
80¾	42¾	BurlNo	2.10	3.7	4	492	58⅛	56¼	56⅛	—1⅛
7½	5⅛	BrlNo	pf .55	10.		22	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
71½	42¾	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.5		24	52	51¼	51⅛	
35¾	22⅝	Burndy	1	3.5	6	19	25⅝	20¼	28⅛	
8⅜	3	BrnsRL			33	709	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
87½	62	Burrsh	2.60	4.1	9	1146	64⅞	63½	63½	— ½
15	12½	BurlIrn	s.52	4.2	7	55	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
18⅛	9½	Butles			80	271	13⅜	12½	12½	
		— C—C—C —								
43⅜	37	CBI Ind	s1g	2.8	11	22	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80	6.3	6	412	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	CCI		4		200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅜	
12⅜	6⅜	CLC		11	11	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn		3	124	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.6	33	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	CNAI	1.14a	13.	16	866	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
71	48⅛	CPC	3.40	6.1	7	115	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	13⅛	CP Nat	1.88	14.	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
20½	15⅛	CSX	.80	5.0	7	89	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
68⅝	34⅝	CabotC	2	3.6	7	149	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
21⅜	9⅝	Cadence			3	95	9⅞	d 9	9⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	13	Caesars s			10	1285	13¼	d11⅛	11⅛	—2
54⅜	15⅝	Collm	2.75a	8.3	6	214	34¼	22	33	—1⅜
24	24	Collhn	wi		1		22⅛	d22½	22½	—1½
7¼	3	CamerB			6	11	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
39⅞	17	CmRL	g s.60a	2.0	93	302	30	29	30	— ⅜
34⅜	26½	CamSp	1.20	7.3	6	245	26⅜	d26	26	— ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	CamT	1.20	6.0	7	29	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	23⅜	CpPac	pf.70e		443	32¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
10	12⅛	CanalR	.64	4.2	21	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	19⅜	Cannon	1.20b	5.9	5	15	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	37	CapCit	.20	.5

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Page 9 — Thursday, March 27, 1980

Japan Back in Iran Project

TOKYO, March 26 (Reuters) — Japanese government companies and banking consortium will provide billion yen ($28.1 million) to construction work on a $3-billion petrochemical complex in southern Iran to resume in May, government sources said today.

The total includes 2.8 billion yen in equity capital from the government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, to be supplied by the end of this month as the first installment of 20 billion yen pledged by the government, they said.

Iran Chemical Development Co., the Japanese partner in the 50-50 joint venture with Iran at Bandar Khomeini, said work on the complex, now 85 percent complete, will resume in May after 300 Japanese engineers and workers arrive at the site.

Iran Chemical, organized by the Mitsui group, said the complex was expected to start producing liquefied natural gas late this year for shipment to Japan, at an initial rate of one million metric tons a year.

It also said a banking consortium headed by the Export-Import Bank will lend the Mitsui group 3.1 billion yen to finance further investment by Mitsui in the project, while 78 other Japanese companies involved will provide a further 1.1 billion yen in equity capital.

The 7 billion yen to finance the resumption of work is only part of a further 50 billiun the Japanese side will invest to bring the project to completion, with Iran putting up the same amount.

The project has been delayed for almost a year following the Iranian revolution.

Metal to Back $4 Billion in Bonds

Silver Owners Said to Ready Offering

(Continued from Page 1)

In a press statement added, "a substantial portion of the silver will be dedicated to the backing of international interest-bearing silver-linked bonds distributed by financial institutions in denominations small enough to attract a wide range of investors."

The object of the operation, he said, is "to free the metal from speculation and protect investors — especially small investors."

Earlier last year a flurry of silver buying led by Mr. Hunt, has caused major fluctuations in prices of the metal and at one point caused a temporary shutdown of silver futures trading at the New York Commodity Exchange. Mr. Hunt told reporters, however, that he does not consider himself a market manipulator. "I am just an investor and I like silver," he said.

From $6.50 an ounce, silver earlier this year soared to almost $40 an ounce in the speculative rush into metals and other real assets that pushed the price of gold to almost $900 an ounce. Today, gold is just over $500 an ounce.

[In New York, Reuters reported that the board of governors of the Commodity Exchange had scheduled an emergency meeting for late this afternoon to discuss silver future margins.]

European bankers report that Mr. Hunt and the other silver speculators need cash. Interest rates have risen to record highs, making the financial charges of carrying positions extremely expensive. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly advised banks in the United States against making loans to finance speculation.

Loan Attempts Reported

Other sources say it is not the Hunt interests who need cash, but the Mideast partners. In any event, they all agree that the object of the exercise would be to raise cash so as not to have sell any of their current silver holdings. Such sales would further depress the price.

Swiss and U.K. bankers report that Mr. Hunt has been traveling in Europe trying to arrange loans, but without much success. Although the European banks are not subject to the Fed's arm twisting, most of these institutions do have one kind of operation or another in the United States and are therefore not looking to run afoul of the Fed.

One banker reported an aborted Hunt plan to launch a $250-million, 15-year Eurobond with interest and principle payments indexed to the price of silver. Another banker said what the group really had in mind was issuing silver certificates — representing the silver on hand — because they had not a name of an issuer or a source of income to pay interest. "What they're really talking about are shares in a stockpile of silver," said an international banker.

Mr. Homsy would say only that the bond issue would be made shortly. He refused to name any banks that would underwrite the issue or be involved with it other than to say "big European banks" would be associated with it.

Offer May Be Reduced

NEW YORK, March 25 (Reuters) — Sunshine Mining Co. may cut back the size of its proposed $100-million offering of silver certificates because of the decline in the price of silver, a spokesman for Drexel Burnham Lambert, which is handling the offering, said today.

The offering was originally scheduled to be $50 million when the price of silver was trading in the mid-20s, but was raised to $100 million when silver was in the mid-30s, he said, adding that the offering, originally scheduled for last week, will probably be made this week.

Takeover Resisted by Liggett

EGG HARBOR, N.J., March 26 (AP) — Liggett Group fired the first shot in what may become a major legal battle between Liggett and Grand Metropolitan, a British conglomerate with its eye on the firm.

A North Carolina judge yesterday issued a temporary restraining order barring Grand Metropolitan from selling its 9½-percent stake in Liggett.

The order had been sought by Liggett, North Carolina secretary of state, under that state's anti-takeover law, but the request clearly was filed with Liggett. The state's secretary "heard about it from us," a Liggett spokesman said.

Liggett and Grand Met have long been partners in the sale of J&B Scotch whisky, the largest selling Scotch in the United States. The conglomerate distills the whisky and Liggett distributes.

Although high Wall Street thought of the two companies as friends, they have been bickering for years. In a suit with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Grand Met alleged resistance from Liggett when it tried to purchase a more direct stake in U.S. liquor sales, the documents say.

Grand Met said its proposals to Liggett included a joint venture and "partnership" in the spirits business and went beyond the "preliminary or exploratory stage."

Last year, Grand Met began to "explore investment and acquisition possibilities," such as buying Liggett's spirits and wines operations or purchasing all or a significant portion of its shares.

Liggett has tobacco operations in North Carolina. Grand Met said in its filing that it has considered "acquiring some or all" of Liggett's tobacco businesses, which account for 66 percent of its operating revenues last year.

Liggett indicated earlier that it had found "white knight" company that might buy all or part of Liggett.

Foreign Reserves Bundesbank Decline in Week

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT, March 26 — Net foreign reserves of the Bundesbank dropped 2 billion Deutche Marks to 77.9 billion DM in the week ended March 23, the central bank reported today.

The bank attributed the drop to intervention to dampen the rise of the dollar in foreign exchange markets. Government payments to Bonn and the repayment of Deutsche mark obligations by a foreign country of the European Monetary System also accounted for the decline.

The decline follows a rise of 600 million DM last week, and brings the net decline since the beginning of the year to 11.2 billion, the Bundesbank figures show.

Separately, the Ifo economic research institute in Munich said that West German manufacturers expect production to rise 2.6 percent in 1980 over the same in 1981, after 5.2 percent last year. The survey, conducted in December, showed little change in medium-term expectations from a 1978 survey in which they forecast real growth of some 3 percent. On demand, production and sales up to 1984, the institute

SEC Drops Moratorium On Options

Approves New Rules, Expanded Trading

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 26 — The Securities and Exchange Commission voted today to end a voluntary moratorium on expansion of trading in options which has been in effect since July, 1977.

The SEC also approved rule changes designed to better protect investors dealing in options and increase surveillance over such transactions.

One SEC official said that lifting the moratorium could result initially in a 30-to-40-percent increase in options transactions.

The SEC said the five exchanges on which options currently are traded eventually, "in an orderly manner," will be allowed to list additional classes of both call and put options.

However, the commission postponed any decision to allow the same class of options to be traded on more than one exchange.

It also deferred voting to permit the New York Stock Exchange to begin options trading or to allow "over the counter" options trading by members of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Options exchanges, if they have the operational capacity, may add put options on the underlying stocks for which they currently trade call options, the SEC said.

It asked them to furnish proposed schedules for such expansion and promised these would receive "expedited treatment."

With regard to call options, exchanges were asked to jointly submit "an appropriate plan" for allocating additional calls among themselves. The SEC then intends to consider rules for additional calls for all the exchanges at one time.

A call option gives the buyer the right to purchase a particular stock at a fixed price. A put option gives the buyer the right to sell the stock at a fixed price.

Though the SEC said it would maintain "oversight," it said much of the regulation of increased trade will be up to the exchanges acting as self-regulatory organizations.

French Inflation Slows in Month

PARIS, March 26 (AP-DJ) — The rise in French retail prices slowed considerably in February to a monthly rate of 1.1 from 1.9 percent in January, the National Statistics Institute reported today, due to lower price increases for food and services.

Meanwhile, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre told a cabinet meeting today that money supply growth this year will be limited to 11 percent, compared with 14.7 percent last year. Mr. Barre added that lending norms for the second half of the year will be announced shortly.

—News and Notes—

A significant oil discovery in an exploratory well in Indonesia is reported by Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc. The well in northeast Kalimantan has had a combined flow rate of 6,000 barrels a day, the company says. A second well is now being drilled in the area and another drilling rig is being acquired because of indications that an extensive development program will be called for, the firm adds. Atlantic Richfield has a 25 percent participation in a group of U.S. firms that holds a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. Phillips Petroleum holds a 50-percent interest, Standard Oil of California holds 12½ percent, as does Texaco.

* * *

Worldwide car deliveries are up 7 percent in first two months of the year, Volkswagenwerk reports, to 407,000 units. Managing Board Chairman Toni Schmucker says the company is seeking to schedule at least six overtime shifts at its main Wolfsburg plant before mid-July to increase production of the smaller Polo, Golf, and Jetta models. Competition in the small car market is intensifying and will demand large expenditures, he notes. The automaker recently announced it was re-starting auto production at a plant in Salzgitter that currently produces only engines.

* * *

Westgate-California has emerged from reorganization with a U.S. district judge setting the company's value at $59.6 million. The plan had been approved by a majority of Westgate's creditors and shareholders. Westgate's existing securities will be cancelled and creditors and shareholders entitled to participate will receive new preferred and common stock depending on their claims.

* * *

Japanese steel firms plan new capital outlays with Nippon Steel and Nippon Kokan KK planing to spend 140 billion and 90 billion yen, respectively, to expand and modernize plant and equipment. The plans, to be completed within three years, represent renewed efforts to raise productivity and increase international competitiveness after a recent slowdown in fixed investments, they report. Three other leading manufacturers including Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel are also expected to work out new investment plans soon, industry sources report. However, the government estimates that the five leading steel makers will spend 446 billion yen on plant and equipment in the fiscal year starting next month, a decline of 11.9 percent from the current year.

* * *

Operating profits are insufficient to pay a dividend, omitted since 1972, Continental Gummi-Werke reports. Operating profits in 1979 will be insufficient to pay a dividend, management board chairman Carl Hahn says, despite the fact that its tire-making division returned to the black for the first time since 1971. Parent company sales rose a provisional 8.3 percent to 1.69 billion Deutsche marks last year. Group sales totaled more than 3.5 billion DM. Mr. Hahn warns that economic conditions in 1980 will not be as favorable as last year's.

Surplus Falling In Indonesia

JAKARTA, (Reuters) March 26 — Indonesia's trade surplus, estimated at $3.2 billion in 1979, will decline to $2.4 billion this year and is expected to turn into a deficit by 1982, the World Bank forecast.

In a confidential report, the bank calls the impending trade deficit a "resource gap" — defined as exports minus imports including net payments for traded services — which will grow from $300 million in 1982 to $1.9 billion by 1985 and $6.1 billion by 1990.

The report projected real gross domestic product will grow 7.5 percent annually to end-1984 from earlier expectations of 6.5 percent due to increasing crude oil prices.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Avco

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	520.30	451.80
Profits.....	38.1	29.9
Per share	2.18	2.04

'Pure Play' Stock

Fiber Optics Firm A Puzzling Gainer

WEST BOYLSTON, Mass. (NYT) — Known as Wall Street's only "pure play" in fiber optics technology, Valtec Corp. is something of an enigma.

Valtec derives less than 3 percent of its revenues from fiber optics communications products, loses money on what it does sell, and is dwarfed by such giants in the field as Corning Glass Works and International Telephone & Telegraph.

Yet during the last two years its stock has more than tripled in value, it has successfully floated two equity offerings and its shares, even in today's chaotic market conditions, are selling for around 21 times earnings.

"Some people have gotten a lot of good mileage out of that stock," said Susan Hirsch, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

At first glance, Valtec, which last year reported earnings of $3.6 million on revenues of $62.9 million, appears to be part of that vanishing breed of companies spawned in the high-technology corridor along Boston's Route 128, betting their all on a high-risk, high-reward business.

But in fact, the company's growth in fiber optics — that revolutionary communications medium in which digital information is transmitted along hair-thin strands of glass in the form of pulsing laser light — is firmly anchored in a remarkably stable and profitable conventional copper cable operation. Valtec, for example, is the largest supplier of coaxial cable to the booming cable television industry.

"It's true that fiber optics contribute very little to revenues right now, but it's by far the biggest business we are in," said Frank Drendel, Valtec's chairman.

For years fiber optics have been touted as a replacement for copper cable in the telephone, cable television and data processing industries because they can transmit much more information much further than similar-sized copper wire.

The combination of conventional and fiber optics could prove to be a potent one. Recently, the company added a 100,000-square-foot manufacturing facility in North Carolina that will be able to produce both conventional and fiber optics cable with only minor modifications, and a similar plant is under construction in South Carolina.

Early NYSE Gain Erased in Late Trade

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 26 — A sharp late selloff erased early gains on the New York Stock Exchange today and prices closed lower in active trading.

Analysts said margin selling, both voluntary and involuntary, appeared to be behind the drop. There were "forced margin liquidations all around the street," one analyst said.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, ahead 10 points at one time, ended with a loss of 5.71 to 762.12. Declines edged advances by a few issues and volume eased to 38 million shares from 43.79 million yesterday.

Analysts said that there was little in the news to account for the slide. They noted the selling accelerated in the afternoon about the time when brokerages begin selling shares of clients who have failed to send additional cash to cover margin calls. They also said the high cost of carrying stock on margin gave investors ample reason to sell to cut carrying costs.

Additionally, President Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said that anti-inflation budget cuts would be deeper than the $13 billion announced initially. Other officials said the cuts could total $16 billion. The budget will go to Congress Monday.

Meanwhile, Kennecott Copper Corp Chairman Thomas Barrow told security analysts that Kennecott will seek authorization from its shareholders to offer its first issue of preferred stock.

Meanwhile, sales of U.S.-built autos fell 16.2 percent in mid-March from a year earlier, about in line with industry expectations, dealers reported 249,235 deliveries in the March 11-20 period, compared with 264,301 a year earlier. The decline was spread relatively evenly among the big three automakers. General Motors' sales were down 18 percent; Ford's deliveries fell 15.5 percent, and Chrysler's sales were off 16.2 percent. GM eased ¾ to 45⅝.

Amax Inc. told shareholders that 1980 profit and sales should exceed the $365 million, or $6.49 a share, earned on sales of $2.86 billion in 1979. It also said it expects funds from operations over the next five years to approximately equal capital spending.

Volume leader IBM dropped 1¾ to 53. Du Pont lost ⅝ at 33¾, Kodak ⅝ to 44¾ and Honeywell 4⅜ to 72.

Cessna Air fell 2½ to 15¼ after predicting a decline in 1980 profit.

Drugs were firm with active Pfizer up ⅞ at 33½. SmithKline rose 2⅛ to 48⅛, Warner-Lambert ⅜ to 17⅜ and Johson & Johnson ¾ at 67½.

Inflation Extends Its Grip in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Reuters) — U.S. price statistics for the first two months of the year show that inflation is spreading, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers said today.

He told the Communications Workers of America that inflation last year was concentrated in the energy and home buying sectors. But, he added, "in the first two months of this year . . . inflation began to spill out from energy and housing into other areas of the economy more broadly, which was a very, very dangerous development."

He called President Carter's anti-inflation program "fairly bitter medicine" but said the program was essential if inflation is to be contained.

Recession Peril Ignored in U.S.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP-DJ) — After two years of listening to economists predict a recession, U.S. businessmen are paying less heed to continuing warnings that a recession is still likely later this year.

Many companies are going ahead with projects that they had earlier delayed in anticipation of an economic slump. With inflation showing no signs of abating, they want to start such projects before costs climb even higher.

Most economists think the combination of government spending cuts, credit controls and a restrictive monetary policy has increased the chances for a downturn, which most think will be mild but some fear could be severe.

Robert Eggert of Sedona, Arizona, who surveys 42 major economic analysts monthly, says that most forecasters expect the inflation-adjusted gross national product to decline slightly in the second and the third quarters this year.

Forecast Changes

For 1980 as a whole, however, the forecasters expect real GNP to rise 0.1 percent. Last month, they predicted a 0.3-percent decline. They also see the consumer price index climbing 12.6 percent this year, compared with February's forecast 11.6-percent increase. The index last month rose at a 16.8-percent annual rate before compounding, the Labor Department said yesterday.

Purchasing agents apparently note stronger business and more virulent inflation. The National Association of Purchasing Management, commenting on its latest survey of members, says, "There are many reports of good business, even a few expressions of excellent conditions."

However, auto sales are lagging and high mortgage rates are deflating the housing market.

Analysts are so diffident about their new forecasts partly because factors that threw them off in the past couple of years are still very much around, especially inflation.

"The mania over inflation has been so great that consumers have reacted in ways we failed to predict," says Paul Markowski, a New York economic consultant. "They've decided that everything is going to cost more in the future, so you might as well buy it now."

Economists have been expecting consumer spending to run out of steam since early 1978 due to factors including the ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income, supposedly an indication of the consumer's ability to take on new obligations, and the unusually low rate of personal savings.

In early 1978, the debt-to-income ratio topped 14 percent, its highest level ever, and has stayed near that level. Consumer outlays were also expected to be curbed by the flattening out of inflation-adjusted after-tax personal income in 1979.

Anticipatory buying and what economists call inflation's "wealth effect" — the increased market value of people's possessions — have kept the savings rate near the fourth quarter's 3.3 percent. The rate started to decline in mid-1976 after oscillating around 6 percent during the past three decades.

Many forecasters feel their predictions would have been on much firmer ground if it had been easier to track the Federal Reserve's monetary policy during the past two years when, one said, "money grew faster . . . than we thought."

A number of analysts say that the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan helped to ward off a recession in 1979. As the government starts a defense buildup, some companies have been stockpiling materials and holding on to skilled labor that may be needed later.

Time waits for no man.

Executjet

Weekly net asset value
on March 24, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $72.51
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $52.83
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA
(E.N.E.L.)
7¼% 1971/1986 ECU 60,000,000.- Loan

Bonds for the amount of ECU 4,100,000 have been drawn on March 12, 1980 in the presence of a Notary Public for redemption on May 1st, 1980.
The drawn Bonds are those, NOT YET PREVIOUSLY REDEEMED, included in the range beginning at:
41157 up to 46401 incl.
They are redeemable, coupon due May 1st, 1981 and following attached as from May 1st, 1980.
Amount purchased in the market: ECU 1,400,000.-
Amount unamortized: ECU 32,500,000.-

Outstanding drawn Bonds:

13234 and	13235	14765	
17119 to	17128 incl.	17135 and	17136
19390 to	19392 incl.	19587 to	19589 incl.
20084 and	20085	20535 to	20537 incl.
35580		36529 to	36532 incl.
38306 and	38307	38568 to	38579 incl.
38582 to	38584 incl.	38901	
39264 and	39265	39885 to	39887 incl.
39913 to	39917 incl.	39985 to	39989 incl.
39993 to	39996 incl.	40002 to	40006 incl.

THE FISCAL AGENT
KREDIETBANK
S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Luxembourg, March 27, 1980

CAPITAL ITALIA
Société Anonyme
Luxembourg 43, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B 8458

Declaration of a 7% Stock Dividend

Allocation of new shares to the shareholders of the Company at a rate of 7 new shares for 100 shares issued and outstanding on March 24th, 1980 was decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on March 25th, 1980.
As a result shares subscribed after March 24th, 1980 will be issued at net asset value exclusive of allocation rights.
Delivery of the newly allocated shares will take place at the offices of Credito Italiano and at other Authorized Agents' offices and at the offices of the Registrar and Paying Agent, Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg against tender of coupon N° 3 detached from issued bearer shares.
The shares listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be quoted exclusive of allocation rights as from March 25th, 1980.
The shares represented by coupon N° 3 will be quoted as from 25 March through September 30, 1980.

The Board of Directors

Rhein-Saar-Lux-LB.
Your partner in all key Euromarket banking services.

We offer you:
Short- and medium-term Eurocredits
International syndicated loans
Export financing in all major Eurocurrencies
Money market and foreign exchange dealings
Underwriting and international investment banking.

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar
International S.A. Luxembourg
6, rue de l'Ancien Athénée, P.O.Box 84, Luxembourg, Telephone: 47 59 21-1, Telephone Arbitrage: 47 54 81
Telex: 1835 rpslu, Telex Arbitrage: 1836 rpslxlu, Telegrams: rheinsaarlux

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
6¾	3	Jewelcor		11	49	3¾	3¾	2½	— ½
27¾	19	JhnMan 1.92	9.9	6	2158	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
64¾	42½	JnMn pf5.40	12.		11	43½	43	43½	+1
61¾	44¾	JohnJn	2	3.0	12	646	68	67	67½ + ¾
12¼	6½	JohnEF			17	41	6½	6¼	6½
33	22¾	JohnCn 1.20	5.3	7	141	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	7	JonLon .60	8.0	7	674	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
46½	36¼	JonLoupf	5	14.		x10	35	635	35	—1¼
34¾	20	Jorgen 1.50	5.0	5		9	30	30	30	
24½	17½	Joslens	1	5.4	8	39	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
37⅞	26¾	JoyMfg 1.72	6.1	7		92	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+1½
		— K—K—K —								
28⅝	17⅝	K mart .84	4.6	6	1862	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ¼
26⅝	17⅞	KaisrAl 1.20	6.5	3	191	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
29¾	14⅝	KaisCe 1.40	8.0	4	148	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ¾
23⅞	13⅝	KalCf pf 1.37	9.9			14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
44	24⅝	KaisrS1			300	34¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	KameMil .28	3.5	27	24	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
30	13¾	Kaneb .88	3.8	10	116	21¾	20¾	20⅞	+ ½
27⅛	10⅛	KCtyPL 2.66	14.	6	151	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
23½	15	KCPL						pf12.20	
1 4		1	1 5	¾		1 5 ¾		1 6 ¾	+ ¾
24⅝	15⅛	KCPL pf2.33	15.			10	14	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
39½	21	KCSoin 1.10	3.8	6		83	29	28⅝	29¼+ ⅛
19	13	KanGE 1.94	15.	7		50	13½	13¼	13⅝
28	17¾	KanNb 1.48	7.4	7		59	20¼	20	20 — ¾
20⅝	15	KanPL 2.04	14.	5		774	15⅝	d14¼	14⅝— ⅛
24¾	15¼	KcPL pf2.33	14.			4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
14⅝	6⅝	Katylnd			4	109	10	9⅝	9⅝— ¼
37¼	18⅞	Katy pf 1.46	5.5			5	26	25	26 +1
13⅞	7¾	KaufBr .24	3.2	5	267	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
17	12½	Kauf pf 1.50	12.			2	12⅝	d12⅝	12⅝— ¼
28⅝	14½	Keene .60	3.3	8		22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
16⅝	7⅝	Keller .20	3.9	5		46	8	7¾	7¾
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg 1.32	8.3	8	172	16¾	16	16	+ ½
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd .80	5.4			28	8⅝	8½	8½
34⅝	22⅝	KenlRty .10e			.374	35	29⅝	29½	29½— ⅛
25⅝	20½	Kennit s			7	16	23⅝	22¾	23⅝+ ¼
44⅝	21⅛	Kennct 1.40	5.2	7		789	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝
21⅛	15½	KyUtil 2.12	12.	8		50	16	15⅝	15⅝— ¼
14⅞	8⅝	KerrGis .44	5.0	6		20	5	8⅝	8⅝
19½	14⅛	KerrG pf1.70	12.			6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
78¾	46	KerrM 1.80	3.1	5	833	60½	58	58	
17¾	7⅝	KeysCon				25	8⅛	7⅝	8 + ⅛
29½	17	Keyst pf 4.48	2.8	12		51	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	28¼	KiddeW 1.80	5.8	4		69	31⅛	30½	31 + ⅜
51⅛	37½	Kidde prB 4	10.			2	40	40	40 + ½
51¼	42½	Kidde prC 4	9.4			3	42½	42½	42½
48½	39½	KimbCl 3.20	7.9	6		254	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+ ⅜
16¼	9¾	KindDSf .90	8.8	5		166	10¼	9⅞	10¼+ ⅜
22¼	15½	Kirsch 1.32	8.6	5		52	15½	d15⅜	15⅝— ⅜
26½	19¾	KnlgtRd .20	3.4	7		39	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ¼
27¾	17¼	Koehrin 1.10	6.3	4		14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝ — ⅜
28⅝	19⅝	Kopper n1.20	6.1	25		127	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝— ¾
24	18	Kollmr s .40	2.2	10		84	19	18	18⅛— ⅛
31¾	19⅝	Kopprs 1.40	5.8	7		368	24½	24	24¼+ ½
50⅝	39⅝	Kraft 3.20	8.1	6		332	40	d39⅝	39⅝— ⅛
13½	5½	Kreahlr					5⅝	5⅝	5¾+ ¼
27	15	Kroger s1.36	8.8	5		111	15⅝	15⅝	15½+ ⅜
15½	8¾	Kuhlm .80	9.0	6		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
15	9¼	Kysor .88	9.3	3		18	9⅝	9¼	9½+ ¼
		— L—L—L —							
14⅝	7	LFE .12r	1.6	8		17	7½	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅜
9⅝	5½	LFE pf .50	8.0			2	6½	6½	6½— ⅛
18⅛	14¼	LITCO 1.	6.6	7		22	15¼	15¼	15¼
5¾	2	LLCcp			41	11	3	2⅝	2⅝
13⅛	8	LLCCp pf					2	9⅝	9½— ⅜
14⅝	6⅝	LTV			2	824	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝— ¼
21¼	11¼	LTVA .36i	2.4			1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅝
39	23⅛	LTV pf 2.60	9.7			134	27¼	26¾	26¾— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	LQuint 1.111	13.			9	58	8¾	8½ 8¾+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	LacGas 1.84	12.	4		29	15¼	14⅝	15⅛
19½	10⅛	LamSs s.80	7.9	3		12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
22½	11⅝	LaneBry 1	7.3	7		23	14¼	14⅛	14⅛— ⅜
33½	18⅝	Lanier s .24	2.1	11		213	23	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅝
15	9¾	LawCtr .40	4.3	10		4	9⅝	9¾	9¾
27	15¼	LearPet s.12		7	16	247	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅝
29½	17¼	LearSe 1.04	5.8	5		223	21	20⅝	20⅝
75	42½	LearS pf2.25	4.2			1	53¾	53¾	53¾—1½
24½	18¾	LawYrm 1.30	6.3	6		83	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ¼
24¾	17½	LeeEnt .84	4.6	7		12	18½	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅜
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.4	6		85	11	11	11
2	1⅛	LehValInd				463	1¼	1⅛	1¼
14	9⅝	Lehman 1.67e	15.			148	11⅝	11¼	11¼— ½
23⅝	13	Lennar s.32	2.0	3		121	16⅝	15	15⅝+1
29⅝	20⅝	Lenox 1.40	6.9	6		79	21¾	20⅝	21⅝+ ⅜
8⅝	6	LesPay .48	7.8	7		417	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ½
22¼	16	LevFdC				2	17¼	17¼	17¼
14⅝	12⅝	LewFin .75a	5.8			24	12	13	12 — ½
39⅝	32¼	LewStr s1.10	2.1	8	341		34	35½	35½— ⅜
29⅛	17⅝	LewitzF 1	5.0	4		520	28	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅜
28⅝	21¼	LOF 2.20a	10.	4		47	21½	d21	21 — ¼
57⅝	43¾	LOF pf 4.75	11.			3	44¾	44¾	44¾+1
22⅝	13⅝	LibtyCp s.60	4.4	5		112	13¾	d13	13½— ⅜
26	15	Lifemk .48	2.4	10		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
42	29⅝	Liggt 2.58	6.9	7		85	36½	35	36⅛+1½
63⅝	45⅝	LillyEli 2.10	4.5	19		807	47¾	46½	46½+ ¼
48	36	LincNt 2.80	7.9	5		51	36¼	d35⅛	35⅝— ⅜
18¼	13⅛	LincPl 1.80a	13.			63	14¼	14	14 — ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Lionel .16	2.9	8		72	5½	5⅝	5½+ ⅛
57¾	22½	Litton 1b.	2.3	6	1044		47⅝	46⅛	46⅝— ⅜
20¼	16⅝	Litton pf 2	12.			11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
48¼	18½	Lockhd			11	622	27⅝	24⅝	24⅝—1⅜
45	23⅝	Loctite .56	1.9	11		19	29½	29½	29½+ ¼
73⅝	42⅝	Loews 1.20	2.1			152	58⅛	57¼	57¼—1⅛
18⅛	10⅝	LomFn 1	8.9	5		225	11⅝	11¼	11¼— ¼
21	14¼	LomMt 2.36e	17.	6		66	14¼	d14	14 — ⅜
30¼	21⅛	LnStar 1.65	7.0	4		129	24½	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
17⅝	13¾	LILCo 1.76	13.	6		205	14⅝	14	14⅛+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
82⅝	60	LIL pfJ 8.12	14.		x50	58	d58	58	—2
25¼	15	LIL pfP2.43	15.		5	16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
26⅛	19¼	LIL pfQ2.47	13.		12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33	22¼	LongDr .76	3.3	9	115	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+ ⅜	
25	23⅝	Loral s			14	218	25	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅜
57⅝	26⅝	LaLand 1.80	5.0	8	1579	39	35⅝	36¼	—1½
29½	19	LaPac .60b	3.0	6	258	21	20⅝	20⅝	
22¼	14¾	LauvGs 2.06	14.	7	56	15	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	Lowenst			11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
18⅝	13½	Lowes n .60	4.4	7	124	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
64⅝	42½	Lubrzl 1.80	3.5	11	845	53	51⅝	51⅝— ¼	
17¾	13¾	LuckyS 1.12	7.9	7		523	14½	14	14⅛+ ½
18⅝	9¾	Ludlow .80	8.1	6		66	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝+ ½
17¼	12	Lukens .96	7.3	9		27	13¼	13¼	13¼— ⅛
25¼	13½	LynCSys .40	2.4	12		54	17¼	16⅝	17 — ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
41⅝	19¾	MACOM .20	.6	21		83	33½	32½	33 + ½
57⅝	27⅛	MCA 1.50	3.3	8		79	46⅝	45¼	45⅝— ⅛
15⅝	18¼	ME1 .44	4.1	6		40	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
38⅝	16½	MGIC 1.12	6.7	5		1323	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.3	8		35	23¼	23¼	23¼
11⅛	6	MacDn .40	7.0	5		46	6	d 5¾	5¾— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Macke .52	8.9	3		111	6⅛	d 5⅞	5⅞— ¼
28⅝	22⅛	MB Ltd s n1.40a					5	22½	22½
21⅝	12	Macmill .82	4.4	7		482	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ⅜
57	35	Macy 2.25	4.9	5		12	46⅝	46¼	46¼+ ¼
20⅝	13¾	MdsFd 2.45e	14.			58	17⅝	17¼	17¼
11⅝	6¼	MagicCf .40	5.2	4	115		7⅝	6⅝	6½
33⅝	26¾	MalonH 1.12	4.8	5		29	28¼	27⅝	27⅝— ¼
20⅝	11⅝	MgtAst n			4	406	12⅝	d11½	11⅝
11⅝	5⅝	MahnIn .30b	4.6	3		15	6⅝	6½	6⅝
10¼	5¾	MambLf .32	5.7	8		75	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝— ⅜
37⅝	26⅝	MrHan 2.52	9.3	4	x470		27½	27	27⅛+ ⅜
48¼	26⅝	MAPCO 1.60	4.8	9	1459		35¼	33⅝	33⅝—1⅝
73¼	34¾	MarOil s1.80	3.3	11	982		56⅛	54⅝	54⅝— ⅛
21⅝	13	MarMid .80	5.9	4	67		13½	13¼	13½+ ⅜
14	13¼	MarMd wd				88	13¼	d12⅝	13¼
16⅝	11⅝	MarIont .64	5.2	17		268	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅛
20½	11⅝	MarkCt .36	2.3	10		41	14¼	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
21⅛	12½	Mark pf1.20	8.0			9	15⅛	15	15 + ¼
26¼	19	Marley 1	5.1			10	19½	19½	19½
24	12⅝	Marriot .20	1.0	10		170	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
72¼	54¼	MrshM 3.60	6.6	5		86	55½	54⅝	54⅝+ ⅜
25⅝	13¼	MrshF 1.24	9.4	7		136	13½	13¼	13¼
57¼	32⅛	MartM 2.12	5.0	4		922	42⅝	42½	42½— ⅛
34	12	MaryK .60	2.4	10		65	25	24⅝	25¼— ⅛
31⅛	17⅝	Md Cup .44	2.9	6		37	22	21½	21⅝+ ⅛
29½	17	Masco .60	.8	9		239	21½	21	21 — ⅝
30⅝	21⅝	MasonI 1.32	6.0	7		159	22⅝	21½	21⅝— ½
14¼	10½	MasM 1.44e	13.	7		13	11¼	11⅛	11½— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	MasseyF				256	8½	d 8⅛	8⅛— ½
17½	12	MasCp 1.72	14.			47	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+ ¼
11½	8⅝	MasInc 1.16	12.			29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
24¼	25⅝	MatsuE .35b	1.3	0		2	26⅝	26⅝	26¼
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	4.1	5	227		7⅝	7¼	7¼
7⅝	4⅛	MattlwI wi			163		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ¼
26⅝	20	Maytf pf2.50	12.		6		26⅝	26⅝	20⅝
27⅝	19¼	MayDS	8.0	5	337		19½	d19⅛	19¼— ½
25¼	15¾	MayerO 1.10	6.7	6		8	16½	16⅛	16½+ ⅛
4⅝	3	MaysJW			4	3	2	2	3 — ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Maytg 1.80a	8.2	6		265	22½	21⅞	22
36½	15⅝	McDrm 1.40	5.8	41		718	24¼	24¼	24¼— ⅛
38⅝	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.4			53	26¼	25⅝	26⅛— ⅛
29⅝	19½	McDr pf2.60	14.			42	19⅝	d18	18 —1½
51⅝	36¼	McDnld .64	1.5	8		803	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛+ ⅜
32⅝	25	McDonD .90	3.4	7		809	38¼	36⅝	37½— ⅛
25⅝	23	McDonh 1.32	5.6	4		8	24¼	23¾	23¾— ⅛
31⅝	22¼	McGEd 1.80	7.9	5		558	23¼	22⅞	22⅞+ ⅛
31	23½	McGrH 1.52	6.1	8		175	25¼	24⅞	25
89	33⅛	McIntyr s				109	50½	46	46 —2½
16½	8½	McLean .64	7.2			70	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	McLout			5	35	7⅝	6⅝	7½+ ⅛
58	16¼	McMorO .10	.3	95		237	37¼	32	33¼—1⅛
20½	12⅝	McNeil .90	7.3	8		32	12⅝	d12¼	12¼— ⅛
29¾	21	Mead 1.88	8.7	4		1250	21¼	d20½	20½— ⅜
48½	27⅛	Measrx .30	1.8	10		186	28½	27½	27½— ⅜
72¾	37⅛	Medtrn .40	1.0	13		86	40¼	38¼	38¼
2 1 ½		2 3 ½	M s	l	v	l	l	s ⅜	M . 6 0
6 . 3	6	1 0 8		2 5	½		2 5	2 5 ½	+ ½
39	12	Memorex			3	264	12	d11½	11½— ⅛
41	31⅛	MercStr 1	3.2	4		5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
29¼	19¼	MerTx e1.32	6.8	5		4	19½	19½	19½— ½
75⅝	58¼	Merck 2.20	3.7	72		982	63¼	62	62 — ⅜
41¼	27½	Meridth 1.32	3.9	5		25	24	33⅝	33⅝— ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	MerrLy .96	5.1	6		577	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
70⅝	34¼	MesaPet n			3	1088	53⅛	48⅛	48⅛—4⅛
42⅝	27¼	MesaRy n.12e	.4			1178	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝
18¼	13¼	Mesab 1.40e	10.	9		147	13⅝	13⅝	13¼— ½
21⅝	14⅝	Mesta				4	14½	d14½	14½— ¼
27⅝	14½	MGM .60b	3.6	9		448	17¼	16¼	16⅝— ⅜
24½	51½	Meirm 3.20	5.2	8		24	62¼	61⅝	61⅝— ⅜
61	49	MIE pf 8.32	10.			x70	48⅝	d47½	47½— ⅛
15¼	11½	MchGs 1.30b	11.	9		6	12	11⅝	11⅝+ ½
28¼	20⅝	MhWl pf2.67	12.			342	22	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	19¾	MhWl pf2.12	10.			2	20¼	20¼	20¼— ½
22⅝	16	McCtel 1.68	5.7	6		55	17⅝	17	17⅝+ ½
27½	19¼	McCT pf2.04	10.			4	20¼	20¼	20¼— ½
16⅝	10⅛	MidSUt 1.58	15.	5		892	10⅝	18¼	10¼
4¾	2	MidlndM			3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2¾+ ⅛
20½	10	MidRos 1.30	5.4	7		225	25	24¼	24¼— ¼
29½	17	MillerW 1.20	7.9	7		248	17⅛	17	17⅛+ ⅛
41¾	22⅝	MillBrd 1.20	4.0	7		461	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅝
27½	16½	MilRoy .40	1.7	16		11	23⅝	23⅝	23½
25⅝	17¼	MinnGs 1.94	10.	4		6	18⅝	18½	18⅝+ ⅛
60⅝	46¼	MMM 2.80	5.8	9		857	48⅝	47¼	48 + ⅜
21½	15	MinPL 2.04	13.	5		54	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	MiroCo .96	8.1	6		3	12	11⅞	11⅞
33¼	24¼	MisnIns s.80	3.1	6		29	26	25¾	26 + ½
42¼	45½	MoPac 3	5.6	5		146	54½	53¾	53¾— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	10.	6		6	10	9⅝	10
25	17	MoPS pr2.61	15.			4	17	17	17 — ½
89½	36¼	Mobil s 3	5.0	6	5819		66¼	59½	59⅝—4⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅝	19¼	MobilInt		12	40	2	19⅝	19⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	MdNer .28	2.0	5		96	10⅝	10	10¼+ ⅛
14½	7¾	Mohasco .90	11.	7	120	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
20¼	9⅝	MohkDta			5.2	4	7	2⅝	12¾— ¼
14⅝	10¼	MohkR 1.20	11.	7		11	11¼	11¼	11¼— ⅛
32⅝	14⅛	Monrch s1.20b	5.2	4		7	23	22¾	23 + ¼
50½	33	Monogr .65a	1.8	5		21	36¼	35¼	35⅝
62¾	46⅝	Monsan 3.40	7.0	5		341	49¾	48¾	48⅞— ⅛
22⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	10.	6		54	17½	17¼	17¼
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw 2.12	11.	7		98	19¾	19½	19¾+ ¼
20¼	14⅛	MonSt 1.80a	12.			25	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	MONY 1.10e	14.	7		41	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝— ⅛
58	27	MoorM 1.12	2.9	5		43	39¾	38½	38¾+ ¾
54⅝	39¾	Morgan 2.80	6.9	5		482	41¾	40¼	40⅝+ ¾
47½	23¼	MorKn 1.84	4.9	4		55	37⅝	36½	37⅝+ ⅛
19	10¼	MorSeSh .72	6.9	4		96	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			7	144	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
34⅛	22¼	MorNar 1.40	6.1	6	7	73	23⅝	22⅝	23
63⅝	38	Motrola 1.40	2.8	10	960		51⅝	50	50 + ¼
39½	24½	MtFuel 2.36	7.7	9	122		31⅝	30½	30½
26⅝	19	MtSTel 2.32	12.	6	65		20¼	19⅝	20¼
13¼	6⅛	Muxford			8	37	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+ ½
7⅝	4⅝	Munfd pf.40	8.9			28	4½	4½	4½
17	12½	Munsing 1.20	8.6	13		5	14⅛	14	14 — ½
15⅝	12½	MurphC 1.28	10.	10		29	12½	d12⅝	12⅝— ¼
123	46	MurphOil 1.50	1.9	33	166	63	80½	80½	—⅛
23⅝	16¼	MurryO 1.20	7.1	6		4	17	16¾	17
14½	10½	MuStOm 1.44	14.			21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ½
14⅝	9⅛	MyersL .40	6.5	5		43	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
24⅝	15½	NCH .72	3.5	5		77	20¾	20½	20¾
16⅝	10	NCNB n .72	6.7	4		94	11	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
81½	55⅛	NCR 2	3.5	6		955	58¼	56½	56½—1¼
44⅛	21	NLInd 1.20	3.4	11		812	36⅛	35	35 + ¼
37	18	NLT 1.32	7.3	5		558	19	18	18 — ¼
10	5⅛	NVF .77t	15.	6	1844		5½	d 5	5 — ⅛
25⅛	19¼	Nabisco 1.62	8.3	5		221	19⅝	19½	19½— ⅛
35⅝	27¾	Nalco 1.40	5.4	5		72	30	29⅝	29¾+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Napco .24	2.1	6		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
15⅝	12⅛	NaplePal				20	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
14⅝	10¼	Narco .68	5.7	300		58	13⅛	11¾	12 —1¼
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	7.1	4		83	22	21	21⅛— ⅜
25⅝	16⅛	NatCan .80	5.2	4		14	17	16⅞	16⅞+ ⅛
45⅛	29⅝	NCan pfL.50	5.0			1	30	30	30 + ⅛
15½	10	NtCtyL .40	4.3	10	227		14	13⅝	13⅝+ ¼
32½	20⅝	NtDstr 2	6.4	4		39	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ⅜
32½	20⅝	NtGbst 2	8.4	6		231	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
74	61¼	NDist pf4.25	7.1			2250	59⅝	d59⅝	59⅝—1⅛
21⅝	20	NDist pf2.35	5.9			3	25	25	25
21⅝	15⅝	NDist pf1.85	11.			70	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
31	22	NatFG 2.54	11.	8		17	22¼	d21⅛	22⅛+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	NatGyp 1.48	8.5	4		52	17⅝	17¼	17¼+ ¼
3⅝

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld. %	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30¼	18⅞	TovRUs n			11	91	23¼	23	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	15½	Tracor	.40	1.7	8	78	23¾	23	23	23½	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	Trane	1.04	5.6	7	27	18⅝	18¼	18¼		
38¼	29¼	TranUn	2.36	7.7	6	153	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1	
27⅞	10⅝	TW Corp			6	479	11¼	10¾	10¾	+ ¼	
7⅞	3⅝	TW Cp wt				64	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛	
21¼	13	TWC pf	2	15.		9	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛	
17	11	TWC pf 1.50		17.		20	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛	
23¾	18	TWC pf 2.44		15.		78	18¾	18½	18½	— ½	
26⅝	14⅝	Transon 1.12		7.5	4	728	15⅝	14⅝	15		
21⅞	14¾	Tranlnc 2.04		13.		7	15½	15⅛	15⅛		
48⅝	23	Transco 1.44		4.0	12	372	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛	
58½	45	Transco pf3.87		6.8		184	45¼	d44¼	45¼	+ ¼	
13⅝	6	Transcn .60		10.10		107	6	d 5¾	6		
78½	51	TrGP pf4.65		13.		≥50	51	51	51	—2½	
100⅝	82	TrG pf 10.32		13.		≥90	82	d81½	81½	— ⅜	
25½	17½	TrGP pf2.50		14.		4	17½	17½	17½	— ½	
16⅛	8⅝	TrnsOh .40b		4.8	3	45	8½	d 8	8¼	— ⅛	
27½	21⅛	Tranwy 1.80		8.5	4	25	21⅜	21¼	21¼		
46¾	33	Travlrs 2.48		6.7	4	228	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜	
48	36¼	Travelr pf 2		4.9		2	40½	40	40½	+ ½	
21¼	14⅝	TriCon 2.16e		12.		709	18½	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛	
29¼	23	TriCn pf2.50		11.		5	23	23	23		
4	2⅝	TriSoM			4	18	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛	
10½	7⅛	Triotind .40b		5.6	5	51	7¼	d 7	7⅛		
24¾	17	TrioPc	1	5.6	6	39	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅜	
17¼	8⅝	Trico	.20	1.6	11	49	13	12	12¼	+ ⅛	
30½	16⅛	Trinityin s.60		2.7	11	179	22½	20¾	22	+1½	
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52		12.	6	90	13¼	13	13⅛		
53	39⅝	TCPac	2c	4.8	6	652	42½	41½	41½		
22½	15⅝	TwinDis 1.10		7.2	4	21	15⅝	d15¼	15⅝	— ⅛	
27½	17¼	TycoLab	1	4.8	6	169	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ½	
17⅝	11	TylerCp	.50	4.3	5	29	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅜	
57⅞	33⅝	Tymshr			15	51	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜	
— U — U — U —											
29⅛	17	UAL		1	5.9	559	17⅝	17	17	— ¼	
28⅝	18⅝	UGI	1.76	8.9	6	28	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛	
28	20½	UGI pf 2.75		13.		z1140	20½	20½	20½	— ½	
18⅝	10⅝	UMC	1.20	11.	5	11	11⅛	11	11½	+ ½	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr				21	2¼	2¼	2¼		
29¼	13½	UNCRes	.12i		.9	5	331	14	d12½	12¾	—1
15⅝	9⅛	Unarco	.88	9.8	4	92	9¼	d 9	9	— ⅜	
67¼	51¾	UnInv 4.40e		8.8	4	16	51	d50¼	50¼	—2	
52½	39⅛	UComp 2.60		6.5	6	93	40	39⅝	40		
47⅞	35⅝	UnCarb	3	8.1	4	707	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅜	
13¾	7¼	UnComr	.20	2.8		20	7¼	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	UnionCp	.32t	7.5	4	149	4⅝	d 4⅛	4¼	— ¼	
14⅛	9¾	UnElec	1.44	14.	6	279	10⅛	9⅞	10		
34½	25½	UnEl pf3.50		14.		20	25½	25½	25½	— ½	
79¾	54	UnEl pfL	0	15.		z10	54½	54½	54½	—1	
22½	13⅝	UnEl pf2.13		14.		7	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛	
27⅝	19⅛	UnEl pf2.72		14.		5	19½	19½	19⅛		
62½	33	UOICl s1.30		2.7	0	1728	49⅝	48⅛	45½	+ ½	
101	57⅝	UPacC 2.80		3.5	10	335	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜	
7⅝	3½	Universal				276	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	
69½	25⅛	Univol pf				z1620	35	d22½	23½	—1½	
14¼	8⅛	UoBrnd .30e		2.6	6	216	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛	
74⅝	38	UElRs 3.04		5.8	6	125	54½	52½	52¾	+ ½	
28⅝	27½	UEnpy wt				1	28¼	d28¼	28¼	— ¼	
38⅝	16⅛	UnGrtr .24		1.2	6	375	19	18⅝	19⅛	—⅛	
25¼	17⅝	Uilium 2.68		15.	5	50	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛	
32⅝	14⅝	UnIlInd 9.90b		4.3	7	24	20¼	20½	20¼	+ ½	
28⅛	10¾	UnIlin pf.42		2.1		4	19⅝	19¾	19¾		
22	11	UnIlInn .22		1.4	6	34	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ⅛	
12¼	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04e		11.	4	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅝	4¼	UnMiM n				386	4½	d 4⅛	4½	+ ⅛	
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn				169	1.52	3⅛	2¼	3⅛	
37⅝	22⅝	UnRalg s.80a		3.5	3	28	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½	
20½	15⅛	USFoS 2.02e		12.		28	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼	
12½	6⅛	USAir .83e		4.	3	671	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛		
26¼	16	USAir pf1.87		11.		29	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜	
41⅛	33½	USFid 2.00		7.8	4	177	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛	
37⅞	25⅝	USGyps 2.40		9.1	2	140	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛	
33½	22¼	USGy pf1.80		7.8		1	23	23	23	+ ⅜	
17⅛	9⅛	USHom	.52	4.0	3	243	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ¼	
10½	7½	USInd	.76	10.	4	140	7¼	7⅛	7⅛		
18⅛	11¼	USLeasg	.52	4.2	5	0	12½	12½	12½		
9⅝	5⅝	US Rtv				13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛		
23⅛	16⅛	USShoe 1.60		9.4	4	51	17	17	17	+ ¼	
25⅛	16⅛	USSteel 1.40		9.1		648	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼	
37⅝	26	USTobc 2.08		7.7	7	14	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛	
37⅝	-36⅛	UnTech 2.20		5.5	6	1257	41⅝	39⅝	39⅝		
231	159	UTcPet	8	4.5		1	177⅝	177⅝	177⅝	—2¼	
140	99	UTch pf7.32		7.0		1	105	105	105		
66¼	47½	UTch pf3.87		7.6		20	51	51	51		
27⅝	21⅛	UTch pf2.55		12.		76	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜	
21⅝	14	UnTel 1.52		10.	6	293	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛	
39	20¾	Unitrod .80		1.9	10	43	27¾	26¼	26¾	— ⅞	
15	7⅝	Univar .56		5.2	5	40	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼	
19¼	11⅛	UniurFd	.96	8.5	5	11	11⅛	11¼	11¼		
24½	16⅛	UnLeaf 1.32		8.0	6	x39	16⅝	d16¼	16½	— ⅛	
49¾	40	Uplohn 1.72		4.0	9	370	43¼	42½	43	+ ¾	
20	19⅛	USLIFE .68		3.4	5	185	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ½	
35⅛	26	USLIFpf3.33		12.		1	27	27	27	+ ½	
10⅝	7⅛	UsLifaFd .96a		13.		26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼	
19⅝	13	UtePL 1.76		13.	7	302	14¼	13½	14	+ ½	
29⅝	20	UtPL pf2.80		14.		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
— V — V — V —											
22	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	8.0	5	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	
39	18⅛	VSI Cp	.72	3.0	6	24	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾	
23⅝	10⅛	Valero n				799	14¾	13⅛	13½	— ¾	
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	6.7	11	38	6⅛	6	6		
15	11⅝	VanDrn	1	8.2	4	17	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜	
35¼	17	Varian	.52	2.1	9	297	26¼	24½	24½	—1½	
15½	7¾	Varo	.40	4.2	7	221	9¾	9½	9⅝		
25¼	18¼	Veeco s			12	120	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ½	
6¾	3	Vendo			23	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½	
13⅛	9¼	VestSe 1.36e		15.		67	9½	d 9½	9½	— ⅜	
45½	27⅝	Viacom	.32	1.0	14	85	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅜	
13½	5⅝	VoEPw 1.40		14.	6	439	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛	
89	58	VoEP pf8.84		15.		≥50	59	59	59		
27¾	19⅛	VoEP pf2.90		15.		14	19¼	d19	19⅛	— ⅛	
78¾	51	VoE pf7.72		15.		≥130	51	d50	50	—1	
74	47¼	VoEP pf7.20		15.		x100	47¼	d47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞	
29¾	13⅞	Vornado .60		2.8	22	98	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼	
15⅝	10⅛	Vulcinc .84		5.7	5	7	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ½	
37½	30¾	Vulcnm	2	6.3	6	22	31⅝	31⅛	31¾	+ ¼	
— W — W — W —											
19	11⅝	Wabash .60		5.0	4	29	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛	
21	15¼	Wachov .86		5.5	6	39	15¾	15½	15⅝		
7½	3⅛	WachRtv			11	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
36¼	23⅞	WalMrt .40		1.4	11	15	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	
35¼	24¼	Walorm 1.50		5.5	6	64	27⅝	27	27½	+ ½	
34⅝	23¼	WlkrH g s1.40		5.0	7	130	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛	
38½	22⅝	WallBu 1		4.1	6	46	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛	
28⅝	19½	WalMu 1.60		8.0	3	22	20	19¾	20	+ ¼	
35⅝	23¾	WallJrn 1.80		7.4	5	116	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼	
38	26	WallJ pf1.60		6.2		1	25⅝	d25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛	
12	4⅝	WardFd			31	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ½	
17¾	8⅝	Warnaco .80		5.8	4	172	14⅛	13	13⅝	+1	
87½	24	WarnS 1.80		2.4	12	10	73½	73½	73½		
57⅞	32⅝	WrnComs 1		2.0	5	556	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ½	
40½	38	WmCm wi				5	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ½	
25⅝	17⅛	WarnrL 1.32		7.4	11	675	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½	
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.40		12.	7	14	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜	
37	19½	WshNat 1.50		7.8	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	
45	26	WstNpf2.50		9.4		1	26½	26½	26½		
23⅝	16⅛	WshWt 2.16		12.	6	40	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜	
47	28⅝	WasteM .70		1.8	14	328	39⅝	39¼	39¾	+ ⅜	
37	20½	WatkInJ .48		1.6	13	156	31	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜	
7¼	4⅛	WavGes				6	5	5	5		
7½	4⅝	WeanUn .20		4.1	98	7	5	4⅞	4⅞		
13¼	11½	WeanPf1.26		13.		11	11	d10	10	—1¼	
23¼	7⅝	WebbD .20		2.5	8	410	8¼	d 7¾	8		
28½	23⅝	WetsMk s.88		3.7	7	13	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛	
33⅝	28	WestaF 1.92		8.6	4	305	22⅝	22⅛	22¼		
17⅝	11	WelFM 1.35e		12.	6	153	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		
90	33	WPenP pf4.50		14.		z400	32½	32½	32½		
27½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80		9.7	5	47	28	29	29	—1	
14	10	WstcT g.80			15	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½	
12	6⅝	WnAirL .40		5.7	2	149	7¼	7	7		
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67⅝	32⅝	WPacl 23.75e		2.9	3	24	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ¼	
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56	40½	WnUn pf4.60		11.		2	43	43	43		
11	7⅝	WUn deft.18		15.		23	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ¼	
23⅝	16	WUTl pf2.56		16.		8	16¼	16¼	16¼		
27	16½	WestsEl 1.40		7.1	5	1106	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½	
38⅝	27¾	Wstvac 1.50		5.4	5	137	28	27¾	28		
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr 1.20		4.6	7	699	28¼	28½	28½	—1¼	
49⅝	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80		7.3		52	39½	38¼	38½	— ¼	
39⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.40		4.4	9	116	33¼	31⅝	31⅝	+ ¾	
24¼	15	WheelPl			1	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½	
50	38	WhelPl pf6		14.		z450	38	d37	37	—1	
41½	32¾	WhelPl pf5		15.		z100	34	34	34	+1¼	
22⅛	14⅝	Whirlpl 1.40		9.3	5	363	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ¼	
27⅝	20⅞	WhitC 1. 0		6.7	4	88	21	d20¾	20¾	— ⅛	
9½	4⅝	WhiteMl			2	265	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ½	
26½	12⅛	Whittak 1		5.1	6	465	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛	
17¼	12⅝	Wickes 1.04		8.3	4	79	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	Wiebold	.44	6.9	6	38	6½	6	6⅛	+ ½	
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51⅝	8⅝	WilshrO .07r		7.34	129	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅛		
33⅝	23⅝	WinDx 1.68		6.7	7	112	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜	
3⅝	1⅝	Wimbdo			106	179	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
11⅝	5⅝	WinlerJ .87e		14.	15	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ½	
26⅝	19	WisEP 2.38		12.	7	127	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ¼	
103½	72½	WisE pf8.90		12.		z100	72	d69	72	—1½	
89½	65½	WisE pf7.75		12.		z100	64½	d64½	64½	—1	
25½	17⅝	WisGs 2.04		12.	5	37	17¼	d17	17⅛		
27½	20	WisG pf2.55		13.	1	20	20	20	20		
28¾	14⅛	WisPL 1.84		12.	6	18	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½	
19½	13⅝	WiscP 1.72		12.	5	32	14	13¾	13¾		
33	23⅛	Witco 1.40		5.8	5	48	24½	23⅝	24	+ ½	
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14⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44		4.0	5	51	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞		
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23⅞	16	WoodPt s			16	382	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛	
32	21⅞	Wolwth 1.60		7.3	4	252	22⅛	21⅞	26⅞	— ⅛	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		5	5	23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛		
80	61	Wrly 2.88a		4.2	7	9	68	64½	68	+3	
11⅞	7⅝	Wurltzr			68	4	7½	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
38⅝	11⅛	Wylain .80		4.0	9	209	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼	
17	7½	WyleLb s.50		3.8	7	96	13⅝	13¼	13	+ ⅜	
9⅝	4	Wyly			19	137	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝		
— X — Y — Z —											
69⅛	53¼	Xerox 2.80		5.3	8	1652	54¼	d52½	52⅝	—1⅜	
28⅞	14⅞	XTRA .64		4.1	3	258	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛	
35¾	14½	Yotess .20		1.0	4	64	21⅝	20¼	20¼	—1½	
25	15¼	ZaleCp 1.00		6.1	4	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½	
39⅝	15½	Zapata .48		1.8	11	441	28½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞	
14¾	9¾	ZayreCp			11	122	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ¼	
15½	8½	ZenithR .60		7.0	9	225	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
19½	17	Zeros .48		2.8	9	20	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ½	
21¼	14⅝	Zurnind .92		6.0	6	105	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ¼	

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Chicago Futures

March 26, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.25	4.25½	4.13	4.13¼	—.12½
Jul	4.36	4.36	4.23	4.23½	—.13
Sep	4.48½	4.49	4.39	4.39¼	—.10¼
Dec	4.67	4.67½	4.53	4.53	—.14¼
Mar	4.82½	4.82½	4.74	4.75	—.09
May	4.88	4.88	4.85	4.86	—.09
Sales Tues. 19,937. Total open interest Tues. 46,729, up 174 from Mon.					
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.65½	2.64	2.64	2.64	—.01¾
Jul	2.78¼	2.78¼	2.76	2.76¼	—.02½
Sep	2.90½	2.90¾	2.88	2.88½	—.01¾
Dec	2.97¼	2.98¼	2.95¼	2.96½	—.02¼
Mar	3.10½	3.10½	3.08¼	3.08¾	—.02
May	3.18½	3.19	3.17½	3.18¼	—.01¼
Sales Tues. 19,870. Total open interest Tues. 156,290, up 1,130 from Mon.					
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.13	6.13½	6.06½	6.07½	—.06
Jul	6.36	6.38	6.31	6.32½	—.06¼
Aug	6.46½	6.49	6.42	6.44	—.05
Sep	6.58½	6.58½	6.51½	6.54	—.04¾
Nov	6.75	6.76½	6.68½	6.71¾	—.05
Jan	6.93½	6.93½	6.85½	6.89	—.06
Mar	7.12	7.12½	7.05½	7.09	—.06
May	7.27	7.27	7.21	7.23	—.05½
Sales Tues. 21,059. Total open interest Tues. 100,431, up 836 from Mon.					
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	168.50	168.50	166.30	166.70	—1.90
Jul	175.30	175.30	173.20	173.40	—1.70
Aug	178.30	178.30	176.20	176.40	—2.00
Sep	181.60	181.60	179.60	179.70	—1.90
Oct	185.20	185.20	183.00	183.40	—1.70
Dec	189.30	189.30	187.50	188.00	—1.40
Jan	191.50	192.00	190.00	190.00	—1.50
Mar	194.50	194.50	193.00	193.00	—1.50
May	199.00	199.30	199.00	199.30	—.60
Jul				203.50	—1.00
Sales Tues. 4,683. Total open interest Tues. 52,807, up 623 from Mon.					
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	21.90	21.95	21.86	21.91	—.10
Jul	22.55	22.58	22.45	22.50	—.13
Aug	22.90	22.90	22.76	22.81	—.13
Sep	23.15	23.15	23.05	23.05	—.10
Oct	23.45	23.45	23.30	23.30	—.23
Dec	23.95	23.95	23.68	23.72	—.23
Jan	24.05	24.05	23.90	23.90	—.23
Mar	24.50	24.50	24.25	24.25	—.22
May	24.90	24.90	24.60	24.60	—.30
Jul	25.30	25.30	25.05	25.05	—.20
Sales Tues. 4,615. Total open interest Tues. 57,637, off 1,133 from Mon.					
OATS					
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.37¼	1.38	1.36½	1.36½	—.01
Jul	1.47	1.47¼	1.45¼	1.45½	—.01
Sep	1.55¾	1.55¾	1.54¼	1.54¼	—.01½
Dec	1.66	1.66½	1.65¼	1.65½	—.00¾
Mar				1.73¼	—.01¼
Sales Tues. 337. Total open interest Tues. 3,682, up 40 from Mon.					
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	65.00	65.80	64.67	65.22	+.07
Jun	67.15	67.85	67.05	67.15	—.30
Aug	67.10	67.60	66.75	66.80	—.45
Oct	66.20	66.57	65.75	65.85	—.50
Dec	67.77	67.92	67.10	67.25	—.50
Jan				67.60	—.25
Feb	68.25	68.50	67.00	67.82	—.50
Est. sales 31,916; sales Tues. 39,239. Total open interest Tues. 53,688, off 161 from Mon.					
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,800 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	74.25	75.35	74.10	74.47	—.10
May	74.65	75.65	74.50	74.57	—.40
Aug	74.40	75.40	74.20	74.40	—.25
Sep	73.90	74.85	73.75	74.17	+.27
Oct	73.30	74.50	73.15	73.52	+.02
Nov	74.15	75.30	74.10	74.15	—.15
Est. sales 4,842; sales Tues. 5,933. Total open interest Tues. 14,622, up 431 from Mon.					
LIVE HOGS					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	32.25	32.90	32.25	32.67	+.20
Jun	36.35	36.85	36.35	36.60	+.20
Jul	38.17	38.72	38.17	38.50	+.33
Aug	38.15	38.67	38.10	38.45	+.23
Oct	38.25	38.85	38.20	38.50	—.02
Dec	41.60	41.80	41.40	41.60	—.07
Feb	43.97	44.25	43.80	43.90	—.50
Apr	42.90	43.30	42.90	43.15	+.65
Jun				44.45	
Est. sales 6,118; sales Tues. 9,657. Total open interest Tues. 23,899, off 223 from Mon.					
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	39.30	40.40	39.10	39.25	—.20
Jul	40.80	41.55	40.62	40.

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Brussels: Arthur Maixner Tel.: 343 18 99.	**New York: Sandy O'Hara** Tel.: 752 38 90.
Amsterdam: Alfons Grim Tel.: 26 36 15.	**Rome: Antonio Sambrotta** Tel.: 679 34 37.
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Toronto Stock

Closing Prices, March 25, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch
9975 Abit Price	$19¾	19½	19½	-¼
2842 Agnico E	$11⅝	11¼	11½	
400 Agra Ind A	490	485	485	
46462 Alta Gas A	$26	25¼	26	
300 Algo Cent	$24¼	24¼	24¼	-½
1359 Algoma St	$31¼	31½	31½	-½
326 Andres W A	9¾	9¾	9¾	
950 Argus C pr	46¾	44¾	44¾	
725 Asbestos	$35¾	35½	35½	
3430 Atco A	$20	19¾	19¾	-½
16913 BP Can	$42¼	41	42	-½
27790 Bank N S	$23¾	23	23½	-½
758 Beth Cop	$22½	22½	22½	-½
1470 Bralor Res	$22¼	22	22	-½
2899 Bromalex	$16¾	16¼	16¾	
2480 Brenda B	$27	26	26	-½
3320 BCFP	$25	24½	24½	-½
2205 BC Phone	$15	14¾	14¾	-½
9530 Brunswk	$11¾	11½	11¾	+½
100 Budd Can	$7¾	7¾	7¾	-½
3772 CAE	$14½	13	13½	-½
13740 Cad Fix	$18¾	18	18	-½
4450 Cal Pow A	$43¾	42¾	42½	-½
3593 Camflo	$18¾	18	18	-½
5950 C Nor West	$18¾	18¾	18¾	-½
500 C Packers	$30	29¾	30	+½
3109 Can Perm	$16	15½	15½	-½
16180 Can Trust	$18	18	18	-½
2690 C Tung	$29	27	27	-½
3680 Cablevy A	$12¾	12¼	12¼	-½
1515 Cdn Cal	$9¾	9½	9½	-½
200 CGE	$28	28	28	-½
13340 Cl Bk Com	$23	22½	22½	-½
14810 CP Inve	$40	39¾	39¾	-½
2692 Cdn Tire A	$26	26	26	-½
5930 C Utilities	$20¼	20	20	-½
498 Candel Oil	$7	7	7	-½
1550 Cons	$17¼	17	17	-½
1425 Cossier	$12½	12¼	12½	-½
11420 Celanese	$35¾	35¼	35¾	-½
4600 Cherokee	$11¾	11	11½	-½
20490 Con Distrib	$8¼	8	8	-½
1240 Cons Gas	$24¾	24½	24½	-½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1310 Convest	$8	7½	7½	-½
3770 Cosmos R	$19	18	18	-½
4600 Craigmt	$6¾	6¼	6¼	-½
630 Crush Intl	$32¾	32	32	-½
22725 Cyprus	$21¾	20¾	20¾	-½
24200 Cdn Res	$16	15¾	15¾	-½
6870 Dom Dev	$5	4¾	4¾	-½
100 Dom A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
12740 Denison	$39½	38¾	39	
5800 Dickson	$13¾	13¾	13¾	-½
4800 D Bridge	$14¾	14¾	14¾	-½
7182 Dofasco A	$33¾	33	33¼	-½
1135 Dom Store	$12¾	12½	12½	-½
3715 Dom Text A	$23¾	23¼	23¼	-½
100 Dylex L A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
1900 Electbom A	$5½	5	5½	-½
600 Emco	$17¾	17¾	17¾	-½
19400 Falcon C	$18¾	18¼	18¾	-½
17348 Fibrg Rlt A	$10½	9¾	10	-½
2100 Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	-½
4196 Francana	$13¾	12¾	12¾	-½
200 Fraser	$14¾	14¾	14¾	-½
100 Frueboff	$11¾	11¾	11¾	-½
12030 G M Res	$9½	9¼	9½	+½
1400 G Distrib A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
5930 G Distrib W	$6¾	6¾	6¾	-½
19850 Gibraltar	$11¾	11¾	11¾	-½
7400 Granduc	$4¾	4¾	4¾	-½
1200 GL Forest	$5½	5½	5½	-½
81 Greyhnd	$27¾	27¾	27¾	-½
600 H Group A	$8¾	8¾	8¾	-½
200 Hard Crp A	$4¾	4¾	4¾	-½
650 Hawker	$16½	16¼	16½	-½
2160 Hayes D	$8¾	8¾	8¾	-½
15782 H Bay Co	$25¾	25¾	25¾	-½
9601 IAC	$10	9¾	10	-½
600 Indal	$17¾	17	17	-½
100 Indusmin	$17¾	17¾	17¾	-½
175 Inland Gas	$12½	12½	12½	-½
111 Int Mogul	$7½	7½	7½	-½
8625 Inter Pipe	$16¾	15¾	15¾	-½
1640 Ivaco	$17¾	17½	17¾	-½
1127 Jannock	$11¾	11¾	11¾	-½
19731 Kaiser Res	$28¾	28¼	28¾	-½
11690 Kerr Addo	$6¾	6¾	6¾	-½
200 Kelsey H	$24¾	24¾	24¾	-½
12566 Kerr Addi	$14¾	13¾	14¾	-½
6384 Labatt A	$21¾	21¾	21¾	-½
13250 Loblaw	$7¾	7¼	7¾	-½
125 LOnt Cem	$5¾	5¾	5¾	-½
228 LL Loc	$4¾	4¾	4¾	-½
5400 Lob Co A	400	385	385	-½
1400 Lob Co B	405	400	400	-½
540 MICC	$10¾	10¾	10¾	-½
508 Molson H A	$23	23	23	-½
558 McGraw H	$8½	8½	8½	-½
2100 Est Mutlic	310	305	310	-½
10245 Mitel Corp	$18¾	18	18	-½
1407 Molson A	$28¾	27½	28	-½
600 Molson B	$27	27	27	-½
14206 Mogul	$33	32¾	33	-½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
106393 Noranda	$25¾	24¾	24¾	-½
38019 Nottawasaga	$32¾	32¼	32¼	-½
200 Nowsco W	$9	9	9	-½
9130 Nu-West A	$16¾	15½	16	-½
14275 Oakwood P	$18¾	18	18¾	-½
25050 Ocelot B	$27	25¾	26¾	-½
2650 Oshawa A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	-½
25100 Pamour A	$11¾	11	11	-½
800 PanCan P	$49	48	48	-½
14275 Pembina	$18¾	18¼	18¼	-½
11526 Petrofina	$48¾	48	48¾	-½
11000 Peyto Oils	$22¼	22	22¼	-½
1025 Pine Point	$38	37¾	37¾	-½
14800 Place G	340	335	335	-½
11700 Ram	$19	18¾	18¾	-½
2730 Reitman	$16½	16¼	16½	-½
10755 Rd Stmbt A	$8¾	8	8¾	-½
2800 Reichhold	$12½	12½	12½	
2200 Revmr Prp	180	175	180	
716 Rowan	$47	46	46½	-½
1000 Rothmans	$20½	20½	20½	-½
30671 Scapre	$11¾	10¾	11	-½
8400 Scotts	$6½	6	6½	-½
28650 Shell Can	$33½	32	33¾	-½
16350 Sherritt	$14¾	13¾	13¾	-½
6630 Sigma	$53	52½	52½	-½
6320 S Sears A	$7	7	7	-½
500 Slater Stl	$16	16	16	-½
1660 Southrn	$31½	31½	31½	-½
2000 St Brodcst	$17¼	17¼	17¼	-½
13600 Steloc A	$27½	27¼	27¼	-½
300 Steep R	460	460	460	
5838 Sulpetro B	$14½	14¼	14¼	-½
541 Suncor pr	$26	26	26	-½
2264 Teck Cor A	$14¾	13¾	14¾	-½
56529 Teck Cor B	$14¾	13¾	13¾	-½
400 Teledyne	$10	10	10	-½
3219 Tex Can	$8¾	8¾	8¾	-½
46200 Thom N A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	-½
24098 Tor Dom Bk	$26½	25½	25¾	-½
2184 Traders A	$17¾	17½	17¾	-½
1125 Trans Mt	$18¾	18½	18½	-½
58800 Trinity Res	$9¾	9¾	9¾	-½
8825 TrCan PL	$22¾	22¼	22¾	-½
9701 Turbo Cl B	$27½	26½	26¾	-½
13688 UGas A	$10¾	10¾	10¾	-½
9725 Union Oil	$30½	28½	30¾	-½
4900 Un Asbestos	$6¾	6½	6¾	-½
8765 U Keno	$36¾	36¾	37	-½
11075 U Siscoe	$15¾	15	15	-½
945 Un Corbld	$30½	30	30	-½
100 Van Der	$8¾	8¾	8¾	-½
2310 Vetsch Cor	$24	23¾	23¾	-½
1300 Westaron	$17¾	17	17¾	-½
200 Weldwood	$20¾	20¾	20¾	-½
7808 West Mine	$17¾	17	17	-½
850 Weston	$26	25¾	25¾	-½
2500 Wilfroy	$5¾	5¾	5¾	-½
2000 Woodwd A	$24¾	24¾	24¾	-½
7408 Yk Beor	$18¾	18	18½	-½

*Total sales 7,082,897 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 25, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch
4217 Bth Mont	$23¾	23	23¾	
1145 Can Cmt	$13¾	13	13	
46 Can Sa Ry	65	65	65	
205 Cont Bath	$14¾	14¾	14¾	
2225 Dom Tx A	$14¾	13¾	13¾	
1744 FCA Int	272	272	272	
350 Imasco	$44¾	44¾	44¾	
8400 Nat Bk Cda	$16¾	16	16¾	
4200 Power Co	$23¾	23	23¾	
8691 Royal Bk	$39¾	39¾	40	

Total Sales 1,096,666 shares

Canadian Indexes

	Close	Prev
Montreal	338.77	340
Toronto	1,298.08	1,310

Montreal: Bank, Brewers, Industrials Indx.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Tokyo Exchange

	Close	Prev
Asahi Chem	365	Mitsubishi Hvy Ind.
Asahi Glass	347	Mitsubishi Chem.
Canon	997	Mitsubishi Corp.
Cal Min. Price	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	414	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	490	Mitsubishi
Hitachi	347	Nippon Steel
Honda Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
C Itoh	436	Sony
[illegible]	347	[illegible]
Japan Air L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawasaki Hvy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kao Soap	372	Sumitomo Metal
Kawasaki Steel	132	Toyota Motor
Kirin Brewery	381	Toshiba
Komatsu	366	Tokyo
Kubota	398	Tokyo Marine
Matsu El. Wks	442	Toray
Matsu El. Wks	332	Yasuda

Nikkei Dow Jones Average: [illegible] Previous: [illegible]
Nikkei-Dow Jones Average [illegible] Previous: [illegible]

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 26

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
		AARs .40	2.6	7	34	11¾	11	11¼	— ½
		APS .48	6.9	5	21	7¼	7	7	
		AVC			55	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
		AZL		15	99	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
		AZL pf .48	8.2		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		AcmePr			4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Acmel .34	2.9	19	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
		Action			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		ActionCp .30b	2.8	7	52	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ½
		AdmRes		13	48	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
		AdmRus .12	2.1	15	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
		AdoBeO .36	5.25	.62	41½	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
		AegisCp		4	386	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		AeroFlo .50	2.8	4	15	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		AeronCo			182	5⅞	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		AffilPub s.64	4.3	6	6	15	15	15	+ ⅛
		AfterSix .08i		13	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		AirExpr		6	67	6½	6	6	— ⅛
		AlskAir .30r	8.3	5	128	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		AlbaW .10e	3.3	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
		Alcolac .20	2.1	8	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		AllenT 7.5%	11.	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
		AlmySt .20c	4.1	9	32	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		Alphot		16	26	13⅝	12⅝	12	+ ⅛
		AlliantI .32	3.3	4	42	15	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		Altec		19	27	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ½
		Alcoa pf3.75	11.		250	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
		Amdhl .40	2.3	17	307	19⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
		AmAgro s.20	2.4	10	78	8⅝	d 8¼	8⅝	
		AmBrd wt			1	21½	21½	21½	+ 1½
		AmBusPd .44	5.5	4	74	8⅝	d 8	8	— ¼
		AmCapCp		8	40	1½	1½	1½	
		AmConst .40	4.9	5	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
		AmGerPd .34	3.5	18	7	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
		Airpatl s		2	123	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
		AmMed .48	2.5	9	37	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
		AmMB .48	3.4	9	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		AmMsl .62c		2	7	17	17	17	
		AmBld s		16	55	5⅝	4⅞	5	
		AmMtn .36	2.5	4	70	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
		AmPet 2.50	7.1	5	16	36	35¼	35¼	— ½
		AmPlon Cp		4	18	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
		APrecs .40	4.4	6	7	9	9	9	
		AmSELE			52	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
		AmSeat .40	3.1		9	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ¼
		AmTec .24	11.	4	19	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
		AndrJcb n		11	46	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
		AndBan .40	8.9	18	11	5¼	5	5	— ¼
		AnglcO .21e	1.2	5	56	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
		AnnCpCp		8	40	1½	1½	1½	
		AntdDat .14	1.8	23	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		AntCol g .47			396	42¼	40⅝	40⅝	—1
		Apertofrm		18	31	6	6	6	
		ArrowA .20	3.3	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Arnold .10e	1.4	4	18	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
		Asmar g .40			x193	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
		AshlnSvc			29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Astrex		8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
		Atlantic		9	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
		AtlCo .1md			29	13-16	13-16	13-16	
		AtlCM .34	4.0	5	1012	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
		AtlasCr wt		6		4⅛	4½	4⅛	
		Audiotr .16	2.7	7	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Augat s .40	1.8	12	59	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
		AutoTrn			62	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		AutoSw 1.40	3.2	12	6	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅝
		AVEMC .50	3.6	7	4	9⅛	9	9	
		Avondl 1.20	7.2	5	x11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
		Badger .80	7.1	9	55	11¼	11¼	11¼	
		Baker .20	4.7		48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		BaldwS .320	4.4		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		BanPd 1.72e	8.5	1	205	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		Bangor wt		114	1	9	15-16	+1-16	
		Bantam		11	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		Barclay		1	9	1	1	1	
		BarcoCh .32	2.5	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		BarnwB .15	1.1	40	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Barnwt .20	1.7	47	121	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
		BayryR s.16	2.8	18	162	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		BarthS			24	3	3	3	
		Bartons			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		BaruchF		37	156	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ½
		BasRsNY n		16	368	4½ d	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		BelscR		28	1	2½	2½	2½	
		BntSt A .40	2.0	5	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
		BntSt B .40	1.9	5	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
		BergEnt		3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		BergnB .32	3.0	6	25	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
		BrsB pf1.36	6.4		18	17½	17	17½	
		BerwO			18	2	2	2	
		Berven			2	1½	1½	1½	
		BthCp		6	23	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Beverly .24	3.7	18	116	9½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
		BicPen .48	5.5	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		BickfrR .05e	2.9	9	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		BillyKid n		3	62	2⅝ d	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
		BlakM 1.20	7.6	5	2	15⅝ d	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
		BlrBid B n		8	4	12⅝ d	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		BloRod A		9	19	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
		Bloom	.64	2.6	7	14	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
		BoothAp			16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
		Bowler .40	2.6	13	13	15½	15	15⅝	— ⅛
		BowVal 0.18			514	36¾	32⅝	33½	—2¼
		BrkAn .28	6.6	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Bugnor			48	12⅝	4	3⅝	— ⅛
		Boone .68b	2.8	5	17	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅜
		BradlnD .26	3.1	6	512	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
		Brntch .20	5.5	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Bronlt wt			3	.65½	.65½	.65½	+ ⅛
		Brascan 1.20	5.7	17	x98	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
		BrounE		23	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Brunos .75i	7.3	14	18	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
		BristBr .60	2.0	14	80	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
		BroDurf .20	4.7	9	31	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
		BrooksP s.40	2.2	8	2	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
		BrownCo wt			3	.12⅝	.12⅝	12	+1
		BrnFA 1.24	4.8	5	16	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
		BrnFB 1.24	2.5	9	39	35⅝	35	25	
		BrnF pf .40	1.1		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Buell .50	6.5	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		Burnsin .60	3.6	6	25	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
		CK Pet .36	8.2		137	21⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
		CDI		3	43	6⅛ d	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
		CHB Fd .57b	11.	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		CMI Cp .05e	1.4	5	12	3½	3½	3½	
		CRS .36	3.3	4	11	11¼	11	11	
		CSE 1.40b	7.9	6	-1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		CagleA		18	41	5⅛	6	5⅛	+ ½
		Calder's .50	2.8	7	40	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
		CalPIC	2.6	5	26	23⅝	d32½	32½	—1½
		Camco .30	1.1	9	21	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+1⅛
		Camehl n		2	28	3⅝ d	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
		CmpChp g			255	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
		CdnHmst g			263	19⅝	17⅝	17½	—1⅝
		CdMarc g .46			42	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅜
		CdnNer g			9	21½	21	21	— ⅜
		CdnOcc s.24			21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
		CapFl Fd .20	5.5	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Caressa .05e	2.1	48	18	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
		CaroEn s1.20	6.3	2	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
		CarrolOv .05e	1.3	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CasFd 1.60a	9.8		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
		Cavitron .12e	1.8	16	26	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
		CelloCff		4	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CldSte .70e	11.		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		Cenwill 1.40	6.5	6	57	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
		Celec .12	2.2	8	32	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Champlin			340	1⅛	7	1	— ⅜
		ChrlMd s		9	37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		ChkFr .160	10.	14	7	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ½
		ChkOv g s			530	24⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—3½
		ChildWld		4	38	8⅝ d	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		ChilPwCp .30	6.0	6	22	5½ d	5	5	— ⅜
		CircleK s.68	6.8	6	61	18	9½	10	+ ⅜
		Citation .56	6.2	6	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		ClbKnJ	2.	18	4	2	19½ d	19½	19½	— ⅛
		CityGas	1.	6.6	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		Clabir .18b	4.4	6	x14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		ClarkC .34e	6.8	6	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
		Clarostat			11	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Clayton s1.08	4.8	9	2	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
		CohenInt		5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Cohu .16e	2.1	7	39	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
		Colemn 1.	6.5	0	28	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
		ColCmt			726	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Colwell .60	2.4	27	22	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
		Colnco s.44			107	49⅛	47½	47½	— ⅛
		ColmAll .50	3.0	5	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		ComAPf 1.60	16.		208	18	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
		ComMtl .60b	2.6	4	18	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
		Comdnt s		9	178	29⅝	d25⅝	26⅛	—2⅝
		ComCo			26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
		Compo .20	4.3	5	268	6⅛	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅜
		Comsinv		3	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		ConcrBf			2	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
		Condec .33t	2.4	5	334	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		ConrHm 1.53t	22.	3	6	7⅛ d	7	7	— ⅛
		ConsOG		44	89	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
		ConsRef .80	6.4	8	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
		ContMtl		6	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		CookIn .20e	2.9	6	20	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
		CoosJr		4		1⅝ d	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		CoreLb .28	8.2	6	38	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
		Corvettes .80	4.7	5	87	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
		CrestO s .20	1.4	22	80	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
		Crompt 1.80	7.2	3	15	25⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
		CrossAT 1.40	4.9	8	25	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
		CwnCP s.80a	3.8	2	179	23½	d20⅝	21	—1⅜
		CwnCP B n.80a		4.2	1	54	20⅝	19	19	— ⅜
		CrownC .20	5.5	6	1d	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CrownIn s.28	4.5	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		CrutcR .36	2.3	20	96	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
		CrystO s		23	308	28⅝	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
		CubicCo .60	4.8	5	158	14	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
		Cyprus pf1.70	15.		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
		DCL		24	18	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
		DWG	.29i	12.	4	74	2½	2⅝	2⅝ —
		DataArt n.72i	7.7	7	45	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
		Datapd .20	2.3	10	714	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅝
		DeyMn .75b	3.2	7	321	24	22⅛	22½	—1⅛
		Decorch .24	11.	25	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		DelLabs .40	3.9	8	2	12⅝ d	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		DelMOS s.10	4.4	9	787	25⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
		DellwdF .60	6.3	5	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
		Depositr 1.68	7.6	4	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
		DesonJw		34	20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
		DevonGo s		4	x850	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
		Diskon		21	52	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
		Dillard .40	2.9	4	14	d13⅝		13⅝	— ½
		Diodes		18	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		DisFab		12	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		Dixico n .20	8.3	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		DomeP s's			1185	55	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅛
		Domtr g	3		54	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
		DorcGs n.20		8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
		DothyB n.30b	5.8	6	4	6	5⅝	6	
		Downey s.28	4.7	3	4	6	6	6	— ½
		DrFair .40	6.0	15	23	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
		Dunlop .09e	7.6	7	32	1⅛	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
		DpixPd	4.4	4	12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
		Duplx wt			4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		DurTst .40c	3.8	10	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		Dynictn .08e	8.1	8	x235	10⅝	10	10	— ½
		Dyneer s.56	4.9	5	11	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
		EAC .36	8.7	14	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		EarthRes 1.50	5.7	7	99	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
		EstnCo 1.20	8.0	6	24	15⅝ d	16	15	— ⅛
		EDO s .40	2.6	9	35	15⅝	16	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Ehren			92	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
		ElAudD		7		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26½	16⅝	ElectroS 1	3.7	9	17	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	17½	ElecAm s1.40	7.9	6	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Elsinor n		12	336	5½	5⅛	5⅝	
8	6⅛	EmpCorp n.50	7.7	3	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅞	EngyRs .24	2.1	15	24	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Eng Ind			5	3	2	2	
19½	12½	EsuRd .45a	3.6	6	6	12½	12⅛	12½	
7⅝	6⅛	EtzLov .21e	4.9	2	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
13½	10⅛	EvansAr s.40b	3.8	6	14	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
6⅝	2⅝	Exective			6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
		— F—F—F —							
16⅝	8½	FPA .40	4.0	1	5	10	10	10	
14⅝	9⅝	Fabind .40	4.0	3	15	18⅛	9⅝	10	— ½
1⅝	11-16	FairNob			15	15-16	⅜	⅜	
12⅝	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.6	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	18	FedMart			17	18⅛	18	18	
1⅝	1	FdMrt wt			11	1⅛	1	1	
21	13⅝	FedPt 1.56	8.2	22	44	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
13	5⅝	FedRes		21	118	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
76⅛	27⅝	Felmnt .30		17	x47	48⅛	47	47	—1⅛
20⅝	13⅛	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	+ ½
18	10⅝	FinGnA .40b	3.1		4	12	13⅝	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	FiCnn 1a	14.	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅛	11⅝	FISLSh 1b	8.2	3	7	12⅝	12⅛	13⅛	
4½	2⅝	Fsimrk			5	3⅛	2½	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8	FischrP .531	6.7		62	7⅝ d	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22½	17	FitchGE 2.60	13.	5	3	20	20	20	
5⅝	3	FlanEnt			5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
35	17⅝	FlgkSt s.16	.6	17	52	25	22⅝	25	+1
17⅝	7⅝	FlaRck .24	2.8	4	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	12⅝	FlowGen		20	95	34⅝	33	33	—1⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Flowers .48	4.9	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	Fluka s		12	72	20½	19½	20	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	Foodrm		6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
13⅝	7	FootaM .20e	2.7	9	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
63	38	FordCan g		25	x970	47⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ½
19⅝	12	FirstSC .18	8	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	5⅝	ForestLab	16		27	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
21½	6⅝	FrankRt .12e	.7	22	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Franks .36	4.9	5	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	5	Friedm .24b	3.4	4	6	7½	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FrlendFr			1	4	4	4	
12	5⅝	Friona .40	6.8	3	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
7½	4⅝	FrischaJob	6.5	3	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	FrontA .20b	2.4	2	76	8⅝ d	8⅛	8⅝	
7½	3½	FrontA wt			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		— G—G—G —							
4⅝	1⅜	GtExpt		7	99	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	GIT			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7½	1⅜	GRI			27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	1⅛	GTI .03e	.9	6	34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Galaxy			4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ½
11⅛	7	Garan .80	9.6	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	2	Garland			21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	15½	GetLet .40b	1.6	11	114	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Gaylrd .05e	2.7	3	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅝	13⅝	GelmSc s		14	19	14⅛	13⅝	14	
6⅝	3⅝	GnEmp .40	8.4	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	2⅝	GenExp			341	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2	GnHous		6	18	3⅝	6⅛	3⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Genisco		5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.7	6	14	3⅝ d	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	21	Gerber s		16	106	26⅝	24½	24⅝	— ½
19⅝	14⅝	GiantF s	7.1	4	16	14½	d14	14	— ⅛
21	8⅝	GntYel s.60			203	14⅝	12⅝	13⅛	—1⅛
32⅝	6⅛	Glasrck .18	.4	41	53	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
34⅝	23⅝	GlbMtr 1.40	6.8	5	6	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	
35½	19½	Glnnt .88b	3.6	6	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	8	Glasser .44	5.4	5	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			3	2½	3½	2½	
26⅝	12½	GldNuggt		26	520	19⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—2
13⅝	7⅛	GoldWH .64	6.8	6	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅛	⅝	Goldfield			634	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅜	Gdrich wt			6	⅜	13-16	⅜	+1-16
28⅝	19⅝	GormR 1.22	6.8	7	9	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
14⅝	10½	GouldT 1.36e	11.	4	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	GrahMl .20	2.0	9	3	18	18	18	
14	8⅝	GrandAu .36	3.4	4	4	10½	10½	18⅛	
12⅛	5⅝	GrndCtl .25	4.1	18	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	GrangrA		100	106	10⅝	10	10	
11⅝	7⅝	GtAmInd		12	19	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
24⅛	6⅛	GtBasInP			1314	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
46	27⅝	GtLkCh .36	.9	15	x45	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		11	13	1⅜ d	1⅜	1⅜	— ½
11⅝	8⅛	GREIT .40	4.0	18	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
29	20⅝	GrossT 1.44	4.7	6	8	21½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
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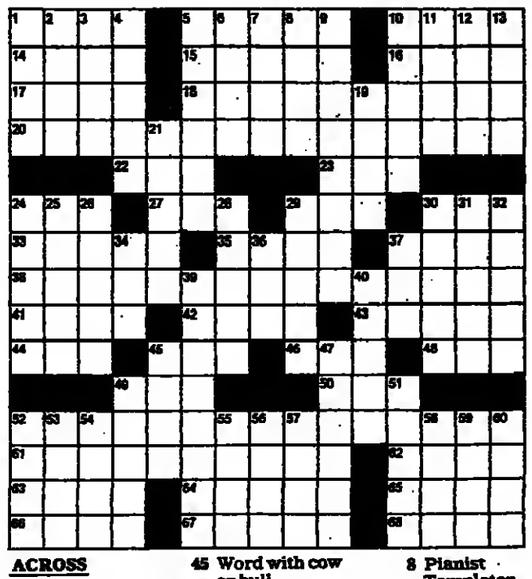
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Seven——
5 Trojan War king
10 Aleutian island
14 Diplomat's forte
15 Theater passage
16 Units of conductance
17 Repeat
18 Fast craft
20 Aquarius
22 Wine: Comb. form
23 Nonclerical
24 Disney dwarf
27 Fido's warning
29 Spanish hero, El——
30 Feature of baize
33 Wash or wear away
35 Expression of grief
37 Stupid one
38 The irrecoverable past
41 Suffix with mignon
42 "—— My Heart"
43 Lexicographer's interest
44 Anagram for aye
45 Word with cow or bull
46 End of the 19th century
48 —— Cayes, city in Haiti
49 This could be mortal
50 Definitely all right
52 Brando Oscar-winner: 1954
61 Certain warning sounds
62 Source of gelose
63 Kind of market
64 Donna Summer's forte
65 Forearm bone
66 Clairvoyant
67 Devoured
68 Harnessed draft animals

DOWN

1 Printer's "Let it stand"
2 Apiece
3 Head or heart follower
4 She wrote "Dred"
5 Leader of a flock
6 Fully grown
7 Czech river, to a German
8 Pianist Templeton
9 Award recipient
19 Cleveland from Mass.
11 Southeast Asian
12 Carry by hand
13 Gymnast Korbut's homeland
19 Thin nail
21 "Brief madness," to Petrarch
24 U.S. admiral: 1837-1917
25 Declaim
26 Terra ——
28 Poe's one-word bird
29 Billiard ploy
30 Knotty
31 Saying
32 Fleshy fruits
34 Fourth-rate grade
36 Part of a trek
37 Ecole —— Beaux Arts
39 Command from a D.D.S.
40 "And the busy —— men": Milton
45 Flans
47 He plays Floyd R. Turbo
49 Use clippers
51 Dresden dish
52 Ons' opposites
53 Where a queen was barged
54 Horseradish of E. Indies
55 Operatic tune
56 Litmus paper's use
57 Suffix for correspond
58 Glance amorously
59 Nursemaid
60 British vehicle

Solution to Previous Puzzle

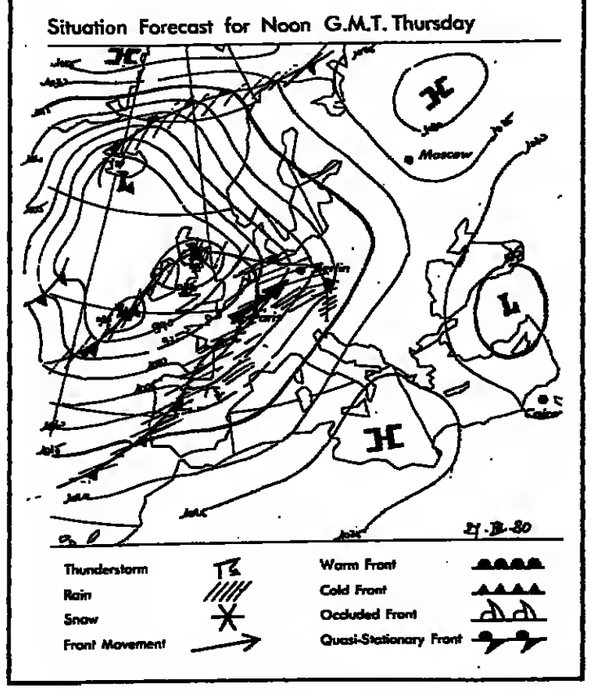
P	I	P	E		C	O	N	E	Y		C	L	A	P
A	C	R	E		A	L	O	N	E		M	A	N	B
L	E	O	N	A	R	D	O	D	A	V	I	N	C	I
O	R	T		B	E	A	N		R	E	E	D	Y	
		R	I	L	E	S		S	L	I	T			
C	H	A	S	E	R		P	H	O	N	I	E	S	T
R	A	C	E			S	R	I	N	Y		N	E	E
E	S	T	E		S	L	U	N	G		E	T	T	E
E	T	O		I	N	A	N	E			T	N	A	M
P	A	R	A	D	I	S	E		S	M	A	R	T	Y
			L	E	F	T		S	T	E	L	A		
	S	W	E	A	T		E	T	A	S		L	O	G
C	H	A	R	L	E	S	D	E	G	A	U	L	L	E
H	I	L	T		R	E	N	E	E		S	E	E	N
I	V	E	S		S	W	A	R	D		E	D	G	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	14	58	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	9	49	Foggy	MIAMI	27	81	Fair
ANKARA	17	63	Fair	MILAN	10	50	Foggy
ATHENS	17	63	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	41	cloudy
BEIRUT	23	74	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−3	26	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	58	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	47	Showers
BERLIN	6	43	Foggy	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	49	Overcast	NICE	13	56	Fair
BUCHAREST	9	49	Foggy	OSLO	1	33	Fair
BUDAPEST	11	52	Showers	PARIS	7	45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	74	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	1	33	Overcast	ROME	13	56	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	67	Overcast	SOFIA	11	52	Foggy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1	33	Fair
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TEHRAN	21	70	Fair
FLORENCE	14	58	Foggy	TEL AVIV	21	88	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	49	Showers	TOKYO	11	52	Foggy
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	33	Overcast	VIENNA	7	45	Foggy
HOUSTON	17	63	Rain	WARSAW	1	33	Rain
ISTANBUL	7	45	Overcast	WASHINGTON	9	49	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	49	Fair
LISBON	16	61	Overcast				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings, U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Florida Everglades Mink Seems Extant Only in Its Dead Form

MIAMI, March 26 (UPI) — If the Everglades mink could only stay off Highway 41, it might become a mythical beast.

The Interior Department, concerned that the elusive animal might be an endangered species, granted University of Miami biologist Andrew Smith $12,000 to conduct a yearlong study of the animal.

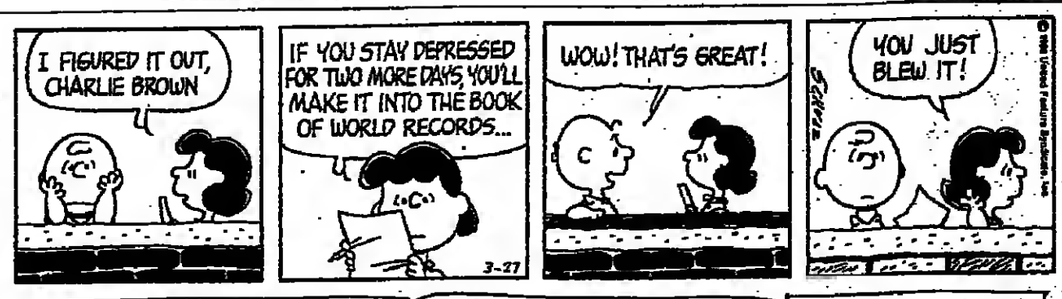
A year later, the only thing Mr. Smith knows about the Everglades mink is what he has learned from the 15 carcasses he has found on U.S. 41. He has yet to see a live one.

Mr. Smith planned to trap live mink and fit them with collars containing tiny radio transmitters to track their movements. He and graduate assistant Daniel Cary baited their traps with ducks, baby chicks, mice and a dead rabbit. They even tried canned sardines.

The traps caught raccoons, an alligator, an opossum, a catfish and a pygmy rattlesnake, but no mink.

Mr. Smith said he feared any further studies of the Everglades mink would not be "cost-effective."

PEANUTS

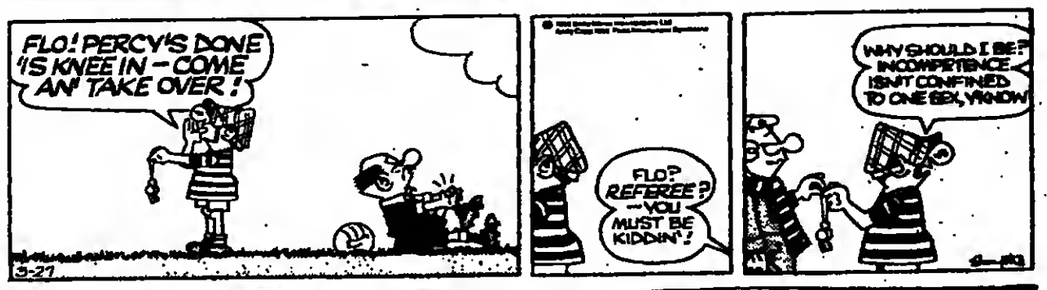


B.C.

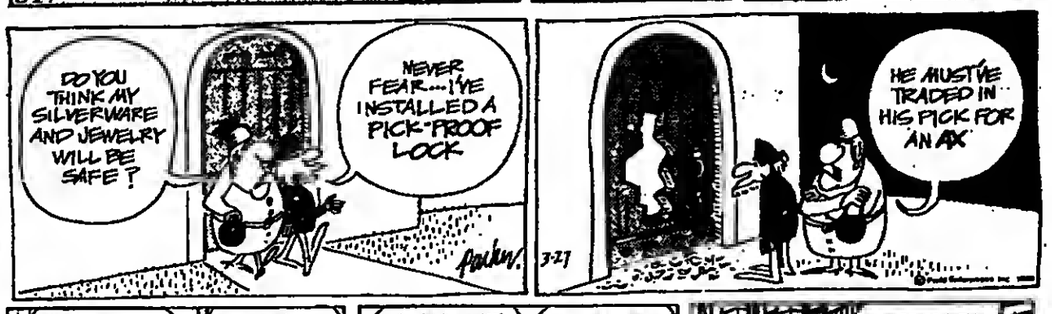
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

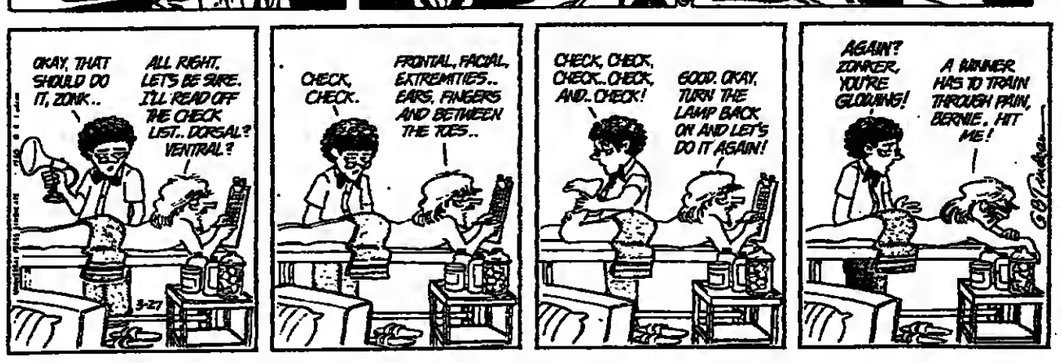


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RISUV

TRUIF

ORISEE

TANNIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: WITH "○○○○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KAPOK WHEEL GARLIC BECAME
Answer: How the bird-watcher watched her husband—LIKE A HAWK

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"CAN'T YA FEEL IT, JOEY? EVERYTHING IS JUST ITCHIN' TO PUSH UP OUT OF THE GROUND AND LOOK PRETTY!"

BOOKS

THE FIRST FREEDOM

The Tumultuous History of Free Speech in Americ

By Nat Hentoff. Delacorte. 340 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE are emotional environments in which books are written, books are read and books are reviewed, so I might as well explain my weather. I have just returned from the memorial service for Allard Lowenstein. Sen. Edward Kennedy spoke; and so did William F. Buckley Jr., and so did Andrew Young. Two-thirds of Peter, Paul and Mary sang the folk songs we used to sing in the 1960s. The whole afternoon was a wake for the 1960s. We will have managed, before long, to kill off everybody who was anybody in the 1960s, and then we will sing another sort of song.

What has this to do with Nat Hentoff's new book on the First Amendment? Everything, really, and not just because Hentoff makes it clear that the First Amendment fared better in the 1960s than it ever had before or than it has since Richard Nixon was empowered to appoint justices of the Supreme Court. Much of what was said, much of what was written and much of what was sung in the 1960s would not have been permissible in 1919 or 1948 or 1957. But none of it would have bothered the U.S. founding fathers, who knew exactly what they were doing when they wrote the Bill of Rights; nor would it have dismayed the Congress that enacted the 14th Amendment, which reminded the various states of the Union that the First Amendment means you and her and him, all those other people in America who talked too much, in symbols or otherwise.

Blowing his Bugle

Hentoff has a reputation as a Johnny One-Note. Mention the First Amendment and he stands up and blows his bugle. To be sure, he has committed several novels, and some books for children, and a number of articles on jazz, but he is associated in the pages of the Village Voice — and, more recently, in the pages of the new magazine Inquiry — with issues of free speech and a free press. For decades he has alerted us to the mice who are nibbling at those rights. He can be tiresome in his single-mindedness and his self-righteousness. But it occurred to me this afternoon to wonder what America would do without him. His obsession is a virtue.

"The First Freedom" is not a thrilling book. It is more of a primer, explaining in plain language the thinking that went into the drafting of the First Amendment and the thinking of the various courts that have been called upon to interpret the amendment and the thinking of lawyers and teachers and school boards and Justice departments as they jockey for position and advantage. It considers, with a dry eye, questions of libel, of national security, of obscenity, of "shield laws," of sedition, of religious differences and of the so-called "Fairness Doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

It is particularly useful in that it lets us know how, through a series of Supreme Court decisions, students and teachers in the United States came to be regarded as people — individuals with the right to present their points of view in the pages of high school newspapers and to assign important works of contemporary literature in their classrooms without consulting the personal taste of school board members who often haven't bothered to read the books in the first place. Hentoff tells us that most students and teachers in America aren't even aware that they have these rights, which is one reason that such a nuts-and-bolts examination of the First Admendment is necessary.

Throughout "The First Freedom," Hentoff is firm in his which was the bias of Oliver dell Holmes:

"If there is any principle Constitution that more impera calls for attachment than any it is the principle of free thou not free thought for those agree with us but freedom f thought that we hate."

This means — if you are as latistic about the First Amen as Hentoff is, and as Hugo and William O. Douglas we that you are as free to wear armbands in the classroom, p ing the war in Vietnam, as y to wear swastikas while march Skokie, Ill. It means no pri straint of the press, whethe press is The New York Times anti-Semitic scandal sheet. It that in America you can't d the librarian because you don prove of the book, and shouldn't jail the reporter be you are embarrassed by his and he won't reveal his sourc means that even the toads erotic garden — Larry Flynt to mind — have a right to th domasochistic lurdiness.

Hentoff, alas, makes but a glancing reference to the poss that a censor may be someone feminist or a black — with we are in political sympath never directly engages the c Women Against Pornograph analogizing of the public par the electromagnetic spectrum cious. He is as confused as th of us about the conflicting de of the First Amendment (fr of the press, etc.) and the Sixt right of a defendant to an im diced trial). I would like to seen some attention paid to tising. He is in too much of a with his prose: "Data" is and ought not to consort "this" and "is."

But would we even know the Pinker Decision and w guarantees for the free spe American schoolchildren w not for his tireless efforts, hi note propagandizing? We are and he is not. He believes Hugo Black when Hugo Bla lieves with Jefferson "that it i enough for government to ste regulate people when they do thing; not when they say thing."

John Leonard is on the staff New York Times.

Author Claims 3000 B.C. Iris Ahead of Rom

DUBLIN, March 26 (UPI) American-born expert on ro scriptions said Ireland in some had a more advanced civili than the Romans in 3000 B.C. may have been ahead of the tians as well.

Martin Brennan, who was in New York of Irish parent who has lived in Ireland for the 10 years, said his findings going to shatter "a lot of cuse held opinions."

Brennan has written a num books on archaeology. His book "The Boyne Valley Vis due out next month. He said graphs of rock inscriptions land showed that when it c technology required for sett and calender making. "The were way ahead of them time book, he said, will show graphs backing his statements

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

THE diagramed deal, gave South a chance to display his skill in dummy play. He opened the bidding with one club, the strong artificial opening of the Precision system, and landed eventually in four spades. Four hearts would have been better, but this was hard to judge after West had crowded the auction with a jump to three clubs.

A low club was led, and the ten was captured with the ace. In view of the bidding, the normal play of attempting to ruff clubs in the dummy was doomed to failure. So South set about preparing for a diamond ruff. He led that suit, and East won and returned the trump jack.

South won with the ace and could now have succeeded by ruffing dummy's remaining diamond on the club king. However, there considerable danger that would ruff the second club b South cashed his heart ace another diamond, taken by th Another trump was led, and was at the crossroads.

One possibility was to dummy, ruff out the heart ace ruff a diamond. He could the to discard a club loser on winner. But this would work one defender began with three cards in each major unlikely event.

South chose a better pla won the second trump lead hand, ruffed his remaining dia and ruffed a heart with a trump. He drew the missing and the position was now this:

NORTH
♠—
♡J978
♢—
♣—

WEST
♠—
♡—
♢—
♣QJ54

EAST
♠—
♡K
♢K10
♣3

SOUTH
♠7
♡—
♢—
♣K98

It was clear that West had ing but clubs left, for he jumped in the suit to the thre and had produced only two thus far. So South simply le club nine. West had to win and away from his remaining giving South his 10th trick.

NORTH (D)
♠Q85
♡QJ97642
♢J3
♣7

WEST
♠J42
♡108
♢A2
♣QJ6543

EAST
♠77
♡K53
♢KQ9885
♣102

SOUTH
♠AK1093
♡A
♢764
♣A98

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♣	3♣
3♡	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

Hockey Is on Thin Ice Back Home in Canada

By Stanley Meisler

"If you can't beat them in the alley, you can't beat them on the ice."

—Conn Smythe, owner, Toronto Maple Leafs, 1927-1961.

TORONTO, March 26 (LAT) — There is a growing feeling among many Canadians that a rot is afflicting hockey, their national sport. Children enjoy it less. Bruising counts more than skating and scoring. Foreigners beat Canadians at their own game.

Critics blame parents, adults who run amateur hockey and, most of all, the National Hockey League for these ills:

At the heart of the issue is a philosophical conflict between those who want *amateur hockey* run in a way that apes the big-time professionals and those who want hockey to be fun. Each side insists that its way will lead to better hockey.

There is a good deal of resistance to change among those who organize the sport in Canada. But the pressure from others, including government officials, has become insistent. Reports on the troubles and recommendations for change are piling up.

In the latest, a survey of children's hockey, the Ontario Hockey Council, an advisory group appointed by the government, concluded, "As we enter the 1980s, minor hockey must be given back to the children and adolescents."

Views that once seemed outlandish are now winning acceptance. In 1974, William McMurtry, a Toronto lawyer, headed an Ontario government inquiry into violence in amateur competition. In his report, he warned the National Hockey League that "If they continue to encourage the present trends in hockey, where skill is seondary to physical intimidation, then it is likely that every other hockey nation will surpass North America in actual hockey skills."

"At the time I wrote the report," McMurtry recalled recently, "the entire hockey establishment was calling me an idiot because I said such outrageous things, like the Czechs and the Soviets were going to surpass us. . .The coaches of peewees [12-year-olds] up to the NHL were calling me an idiot. It's funny. Now it's the conventional wisdom, almost. It was total heresy when I wrote it."

McMurtry believes that two dramatic events combined to make views such as his more acceptable. The first was the victory of the Montreal Canadiens over the Philadelphia Flyers in the 1975 Stanley Cup championship. The Flyers, coached by Fred Shero into a violent machine personified by Dave Schultz and his all-time record for penalties, had bruised their way to two straight championships.

"I don't think I ever wanted to see a team win more than I wanted to see Montreal beat Philadelphia," McMurtry said. "They just skated the hell out of them."

Did It All Better

The second event was the victory of the Soviet national team over the NHL All-Stars in a three-game series last year. The Russians won the final game by the humiliating score of 6-0. The Russians simply outskated, outpassed, and outshot their larger, toughter opponents — almost all of whom were Canadian. "They [the Russians] did the one thing everyone can understand," McMurtry said of the rout. And it was the incredible thing he had predicted would happen.

Hockey is special in Canada. It was, after all, invented in this country in the 1870s. As McMurtry put it in his report: "More than any language, race, custom, flag or anthem, hockey is the Canadian common denominator."

Children grow up on skates, and it is natural for them to set up makeshift goal areas marked by a couple of hats or stones and fool around, on any available ice. Competition is highly organized, and there are leagues with community rinks and uniformed referees and busy schedules even for 7-year-olds. In Ontario and Quebec, there are about 200,000 youngsters in each province playing in such leagues.

Time Out for Playoffs

Nine out of 10 players in the NHL come from Canada. Enormous audiences watch "Hockey Night in Canada," the weekly televised NHL game with a Canadian-based team. Much of Canada suspends everything else during Stanley Cup playoff time.

For some, this national sport has been tarnished in recent years. The biggest problem has been violence. A year ago, Bobby Hull, a star for more than 20 years with the Chicago Black Hawks and the Winnipeg Jets, pulled his son out of a junior hockey league after watching a game that "was the worst I'd seen for violence."

Perhaps because of the violence, perhaps because of the competitive pressures put on them by parents and coaches, Canadian youngsters have been dropping out of organized hockey. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association reported a decrease in the number of players from 600,000 in 1973 to 483,000 in 1978. Perhaps more significant, the association reported 245,000 players under 12 years of age in 1978 but only 45,000 over 16 years of age. Youngsters turn away from hockey as they get older.

In their search for the ront of the problems, most critics put much of the blame on the National Hockey League. It is evident to them, though denied by league officials, that the owners encourage *fights* as a way of attracting fans.

In his 1977 report on hockey violence in Quebec, Gilles Neron, a physical education professor at the University of Montreal, ooted that the official statistics of the NHL "glorified on the same level the leading scorers and the most penalized players."

"*Wasn't it ironic,*" *columnist* Bob Verdi asked in a recent issue of the Hockey News, "that on the same Friday night the Americans were beating the Soviet Union in an electric match [at the Winter Olympics] that was end-to-end good theater, the Philadelphia Flyers and the Vancouver Canucks were staging one of the most repugnant brawls in the NHL's repugnant history?"

MeMurtry, in his report, said that part of the problem stemmed from the league's attempt "to sell hockey to a wide audience in the U.S. who understand a hockey brawl far more easily than the intricaeies and finesse of the game."

Although 9 out of 10 professional players are Canadian, 15 of the 21 NHL clubs are in the United States. While it is increasing in popularity, hockey is oot as significant a sport for U.S. youngsters as basketball, baseball or football. As a result, most of the people who wateh an NHL game have never played hockey themselves.

"The Canadian didn't realize what effect that was having on his game — the selling of fighting," McMurtry said recently. "They were brainwashed. These are the things you would hear: 'Fighting is a healthy part of the game.' I've heard that 10,000 times in my lifetime. . .Or, on the other hand, *that it's a safety valve*, which, again, is total crap. And they actually believed this. Every coach from the peewee to the NHL believed this."

Part of Life

The influence of televised hockey is obvious at any community rink, where 12-year-olds can be seen snorting and preening like their heroes. This is acknowledged by Brent Ladds, the spokesman for the Ontario Hockey Association, the group that runs a good deal of hockey in Ontario and gets annoyed at the increasing oumber of critical reports.

"It's like anything else we do," Ladds said. "You and I, we might go out and buy soap because we saw it five times on TV last night. I'm sure kids aren't that much different watching hockey. They watch the NHL game, and it probably affects their play to a great extent."

Although all the critics insist that they are not trying to eliminate legal body checking and aggressive competition from professional hockey, there seems to be a good deal of worry in the hockey establishment that the increasing number of reports of violence may end up hurting the game. Soon after McMurtry issued his report, the executives of the Ontario Hockey Association accepted his recommendation that the rules be changed so that all players involved in a fight would be thrown out of the game.

But the members of the association called a special meeting to overrule the executives. What they said, Ladds recalled, was that the rule would make it possible for a poor hockey player to take a good hockey player off the ice for the balance of the game by provoking a fight.

Trouble From the Top

At a more professional level, there may be some concern about the reports hurting the box office. Neron, who headed the Quebec investigation into hockey violence, said recently that "there was an awful lot of pressure coming from the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association. . .to handicap our work.

"Just a couple of days after it was announced that we were going to make a study," Neron said, "there were people in the office of the minister of sports to tell him to quit that as soon as possible, that otherwise it might hurt the National Hockey League image."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
[illegible]	45	11	18	108	305	234
[illegible]	34	28	11	83	240	234
[illegible]	35	29	10	80	283	260
[illegible]	33	29	12	78	260	244
[illegible]	25	38	11	61	242	274
Smythe Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[illegible]	32	24	18	82	223	230
[illegible]	31	31	12	74	244	257
[illegible]	25	38	12	62	281	307
[illegible]	23	37	15	61	239	269
[illegible]	18	45	12	48	220	293
[illegible]	17	46	13	45	197	299
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[illegible]	45	26	10	100	308	230
[illegible]	29	34	12	70	277	297
[illegible]	28	34	12	68	236	277
[illegible]	25	31	17	67	275	283
[illegible]	25	37	11	61	245	262
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[illegible]	42	17	15	99	228	190
[illegible]	42	20	13	97	290	222
y-Minnesota	35	25	14	84	301	239
Toronto	32	37	8	72	287	302
Quebec	25	38	9	59	219	259

x-Clinched division title
y-Clinched playoff berth

Tuesday's Results

Edmonton 5, Atlanta 4 (Fogolin (5), Messier (11), Gretzky 2 (47), Ashby (7); Nilsson (36), Lever (2), Platt (11), MacMillan (18)).

Buffalo 3, New York Rangers 3 (Ramsey 2 (19), Dudley (9); Nilsson (13), Esposito (33), Don Maloney (22)).

Minnesota 7, Toronto 2 (Young (29), Christoff 2 (8); B. Smith 2 (26), Zanussi (13); Anderson (34), Kaszycki (12)).

New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia 2 (Howatt (8), Bourne (13), Trottier 2 (39), Henriks (3); Holmgren (27), Clarke (11)).

Montreal 8, Chicago 4 (Shutt 2 (45), Lambert (18), Tremblay (15), Larouche 2 (50), Jarvis (11), Lonsway (7); Wilson (11), Bordeleau (7), Murray (14), Preston (21)).

Los Angeles 5, Colorado 2 (Simmer 2 (52), Goldup 2 (8), Dionne (33); Robert (27), Deblois (23)).

Pittsburgh 4, Vancouver 2 (Hughes (18), Stackhouse (6), Marshall (9), Schutt (16); Williams (26), McCarthy (12)).

Red Smith

Visiting the Almost-Champions

[illegible], Fla., March 26 (NYT) — [illegible]ever posted the Orioles' [illegible]ndex on the wall at one end [illegible]ingout and sat down on a [illegible]wel spread on the bench. [illegible]timore Orioles are defend[illegible]mpions of the American [illegible] almost champions of North [illegible] and some of them make [illegible]alaries than their manager [illegible] have to sit on bare boards.

[illegible] read the Toronto batting [illegible] him, and Weaver filled out [illegible] lineup card with a felt-[illegible]en. "Griffin," the man said, [illegible]p."

[illegible]a be a fine player," [illegible] said. Alfredo Griffin of the [illegible]an Republican shared [illegible]-the-year distinction in the [illegible]n League with Minnesota's [illegible]stino last season.

[illegible] left field," the man said, [illegible]ry, first base; Velez —" [illegible]own to the pitcher, "Stieb, [illegible]R."

[illegible]d good against us," said [illegible] who must have seen some[illegible] June 29 that isn't reflect[illegible] records. According to the [illegible] Dave Stieb has pitched [illegible] Weaver's team only once in [illegible]ionship game. Called up [illegible]cause he made his first big [illegible]start in Baltimore, was [illegible] for six hits and six runs in [illegible]es and lost to Scott McGre[illegible]

However, when managers [illegible] a young pitcher they pay [illegible]ttention to the stuff he [illegible]han to the score.

[illegible]was the first game of a dou[illegible]der. Baltimore swept the [illegible]e series, went on to win 102 games, added three victories over California *in the pennant* playoff, beat Pittsburgh three out of four and then dropped the last three World Series matches.

Except for Don Stanhouse, the relief pitcher who sold himself to the Los Angeles Dodgers for the next five years, the players who did it last season are all here this spring. Stanhouse's heir-presumptive as the boss bull in the bullpen is Tim Stoddard, an immense tower of gristle with a fastball, slider, curve and a straw-colored mustache.

Stoddard was the boss bull in the early weeks of last season, which was to be his first full summer grazing on big-league sirloins. However, he tore a muscle under his right armpit June 23 and didn't work another inning until September. When he was able to pitch, his earned run average was 1.71 and his strikeout ratio 7.3 every nine innings. Batters consider the Yankees' Rich Gossage an ogre at 6-foot-3. Stoddard is 6-7.

"He has a good slider and curve," Weaver said, "but as short reliever he'll throw mostly smoke."

Top left-hander in the bullpen for the fourth straight season is Tippy Martinez. Joe Kerrigan, who won 10 games and saved 11 for Rochester last summer is back with a chance to stay.

"I've got great pitching," Weaver said. "Mike Flanagan, McGregor, Jim Palmer, Dennis Martinez and Steve Stone. Sammy Stewart is ready, too, and maybe Dave Ford."

Ken Singleton, who played in every game last season and led the team in home runs and runs batted in, has been playing exhibitions with a swollen knee. Kiko Garcia, the shortstop, has an aching back. An x-ray series made him ill but revealed *no spinal* disk troubles.

"We've still got Mark Belanger," Weaver said, "the greatest. Of course, that costs us something offensively." Peerless on defense, Belanger had a batting average of .167 as a part-time player in 1979.

Lee May, the designated hitter, has calcium deposits in his right hand that sometimes give him pain and may explain why his figures for home runs and runs batted in (19 and 69) touched a 12-year low last summer. Just turned 37, he has de*cided against surgery, which would* set him down for a year.

Lee's playmates tossed a birthday party the other evening. Rick Dempsey, the catcher, hired a limousine as long as a boxcar with a bar in the back, to transport the guest of honor to the dog races.

May's nickname on the club is Moe. On the program were five greyhounds with Moe in their names. Three won, two finished second and Moe May will never know another day of want.

"Are you worried about Lee's hitting?" a Baltimore newspaperman asked Weaver.

"I told myself when camp opened," the manager said, "and I told you that I wasn't going to worry about him in spring training — but I'd like to see him get a few hits." He consulted a sheaf of figures that are brought up to date for him every day. "In games with the regular club," he said, "he's hitting .174. Overall. be's .174. I'd like to see him get a few hits." (Weaver would see May get n single that day and n home run the next).

"Is his hand hurting?" the newspaper guy asked.

"I told you," Weaver said, "I promised myself I wouldn't worry about him or Tippy Martinez in spring training because I can't remember either of them having a good spring."

"I hate to ask him if his hand hurts," the reporter said. "He'll think I'm talking about his hitting and he'll snap my head off." Reluctantly he started for the clubhouse.

"He's 37 years old," Weaver called after him, "and his hitting fell off last year and he's hitting .174 and he's got a bad hand. Why shouldn't he snap at you? Write about something else."

...and Raiders ...ive in Court

...FRANCISCO, March 26 — The National Football ...filed suit in San Francisco ...district court yesterday, ask...ge to rule on the validity of ...4.3 of its constitution and a ...rs later in Los Angeles, the ...1 Raiders, who are seeking ...their franchise south, filed ...million anti-trust suit against ... NFL teams and some of ...ef executive officers.

...s by far the busiest court ...the two-month struggle by ...ers to move to Los Angeles. ...gue has prohibited the Raid...n doing so but the team is ...ahead in apparent defiance ...eague. The suits filed yester...nto the plans of both sides.

...the start, the NFL has con...that it has the legal right to ...its own constitution and the ...have contended that the ...constitution violates federal ...st laws.

...on 4.3 of the NFL constitu...quires that member clubs ...at least 21 favorable votes ...moving a franchise. Three ...go, the NFL voted 22-0 to ...Raiders from moving.

Coach Honored

...ANAPOLIS, March 26 — Lute Olson, who guided ...o the Final Four in the ...tournament, has been ...coach of the year by the Na... Association of Basketball ...

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Placed Bill Campbell, pitcher, on the 60-day disabled list. Placed Tom Poquette, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Sent Mike Howard and Steve Schneck, pitchers, and Julio Valdez, shortstop, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Sent Jesse Orosco, Ed Lynch, and Tim Leary, pitchers; and Wally Backman, Brian Giles, and Hubie Brooks, infielders, to their minor league base for reassignment.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NEW YORK KNICKS—Activated Sly Williams, forward. Placed Geoff Huston, guard, on the injured reserve list.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

SASKATCHEWAN ROUGHRIDERS— Signed Frank Henry and Gerry Feliner, wide receivers; Cleveland Vann, linebacker; and Lyle Bauer, offensive guard.

TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Signed Dave Newman, wide receiver; Derrick Martin, cornerback, and Harrell Oliver, defensive end.

COLLEGE

IOWA STATE—Named Johnny Orr head basketball coach.

SEATTLE PACIFIC—Fired Keith Swogerty, head basketball coach.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE—Announced the resignation of Tim Autry, head basketball coach.

Rod Carew

For Consistency at Bat, Start With Carew

By Ross Newhan

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 26 (LAT) — In a recent issue of the Sporting News, outfielder Ken Landreaux, one of four players the California Angels traded to Minnesota for Rod Carew, expressed the opinion that the Twins got the better of the deal.

The 26-year-old Landreaux, a .305 hitter in his second full season, says, in fact, that Minnesota would have made a good deal had it merely been "1-for-1."

A *reporter brought* that to Carew's attention the other day and he said, "I don't know how guys get it in their head that one year makes you a player. Put it together for two years and then start talking. Show me consistency and then pop off."

11 Going for 12

One of the more impressive displays of consistency is fouod on page 20 of the Angels' media guide. The record of Carew's career now shows a .300-or-better average for 11 successive seasons. In that span he has won seven American League batting titles, never hit less than .307 and lifted his career average to .333.

Last year, in his first year with the Angels, Carew missed oearly seven weeks with torn ligaments in his right thumb. He was also encumbered by an inflamed elbow and bruised heel. He batted "only" .318.

Most .318 hitters would demand a raise, a renegotiation. Most .218 hitters might, too. But Carew, an artisan and perfectionist, said he is dissatisfied, that for a hitter of his caliber and determination to be anything but dissatisfied is "to settle for mediocrity."

There is no evidence of mediocri*ty on page 20. His figures* are as *im*pressive — superior in many categories — to those of Pete Rose, recently selected as player of the decade by the Sporting News and Baseball magazine.

The juices that drive Carew, that at 34 motivate him (he is up at 5:30 every morning to run four or five miles) and keep him searching for new and better ways to attack a pitcher, do not, in his words, turn to sour grapes when he reflects on that award.

"In the first place," he said, "I wasn't aware there was such an award until I read about it. And secoodly, I just don't get bitter about those kind of things.

"Sure, you always say, 'Gee, I wish I had won it.' But I really didn't know about if before and I haven't thought about it since. It's enough of an honor to be mentioned in the same breath with the Roses and Aarons. I mean you can't take anything away from their accomplishments. They're deserving."

However, during the decade of the '70s:

- Carew won six batting titles to Rose's one.
- Carew had a higher average 9 of the 10 years.
- Carew had a cumulative average (.343) 30 points higher than Rose (.313), stole 148 more bases, drove in 48 more runs and had 16 more triples.

Those voting for Rose may have been influenced by the fact that he went to bat 1,312 more times and had 258 more hits, including 113 more doubles and 19 more homers.

Predominantly a leadoff hitter (Carew batted second and third as often as he did first), Rose partly built his edge in hits and at-bats from the injuries that restricted Carew to 191 at-bats in 1970 (he was hitting .366 when he had knee surgery on June 22) and 409 at-bats last year.

It seems likely that had Carew gone to bat as often as Rose he would have collected more hits than Rose, whose average based on the 258 more hits in the 1,312 more at-bats was .188. Carew has not been a .188 hitter since he learned the rules of stickball on the streets of New York, a teen-ager recently arrived from Panama.

Now Carew lives in a posh area of Anaheim, Calif. He has a five-year, $4-million contract (a round figure that does not include the contract's cost-of-living provisions). He has "not for one minute" regretted his move from Minnesota, where "they have not stopped bad-mouthing me. It's as if in 12 years I never won a game for them."

Another Chance

Carew may not have been the player of the last decade (at least in the eyes of the two publications), but who's to say he won't be the player of the new decade.

Carew wouldn't say it, though he laughed when it was suggested. Then he said if he remains healthy he should be able to play beyond his current contract. Physically he feels no different at 34 than he did at 24 and he does not allow himself to think about age.

He said, too, he has the same attitude he had last spring, when he expressed the conviction he can get a hit anytime he wants, that he goes up there thinking "no one can do the things I can." He said in spite of last year's dissatisfaction, he would not be surprised to hit, say, .370 or .380 in 1980.

"I never surprise myself," he said. "I still have total confidence. I know I'm capable of doing a lot more with the bat than most guys."

Grand National Loses an Entry Due to Epidemic

LIVERPOOL, March 26 (UPI) — With only three days to go before the race, a spring coughing epidemic has hit the Berkshire village of Lambourn, home of five horses entered in Saturday's Grand National steeplechase.

Double Rival, the scheduled mount for jockey Bill Smith, was an early casualty yesterday and withdrew from the contest, leaving a 33-horse field to tackle 30 fences over Aintree's 4-mile 856-yard course.

Zongalero, last year's runner-up and currently 8-1 second favorite in the betting, is in an isolated stable-block at Lambourn but the trainers of Ben Nevis, Royal Stuart, Churchtown Boy and last year's third-place finisher, Rough and Tumble, believe it is too late to take evasive action and are keeping their fingers crossed.

Meanwhile Rubstic, who has never fallen in 67 races, is the 6-1 favorite to win the race for the second successive year.

But the National, first run in 1836, is notorious for upsets and it's been 20 years since the last clear favorite justified its position in the betting. Only five equal favorites have won this century and four previous winners were 100-to-1 outsiders.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
y-Boston	59	20	.747	—
y-Philadelphia	56	22	.718	2½
New York	39	41	.488	20½
Washington	37	42	.468	22
New Jersey	33	46	.418	26
Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Atlanta	49	29	.628	—
y-San Antonio	40	39	.506	9½
Houston	38	41	.481	11½
Cleveland	35	44	.443	14½
Indiana	35	44	.443	14½
Detroit	16	63	.203	33½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Milwaukee	47	32	.595	—
y-Kansas City	45	34	.570	2
Denver	38	50	.375	17½
Chicago	28	51	.354	19
Utah	24	55	.304	23
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
y-Los Angeles	57	22	.722	—
y-Seattle	54	25	.684	3
y-Phoenix	52	27	.658	5
Portland	37	42	.468	20
San Diego	35	44	.443	22
Golden State	23	56	.291	34

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Tuesday's Results

New York 128, Cleveland 115 (Williams 27, Cartwright 23; Mitchell 27, R. Smith 25).

Milwaukee 122, Chicago 111 (Bridgeman 22, M. Johnson 18; Greenwood 25, Theus 18).

Utah 109, Denver 91 (Hardy 22, Boone 17; Wilkerson 127, Issel 16).

Seattle 104, Phoenix 95 (D. Johnson 26, Williams 22; Davis 21, Adams 18).

San Antonio 126, Houston 107 (Gervin 24, Silas 21; Malone 38, Tomjanovich 20)

Portland 106, Kansas City 102 (Natt 24, Owens 17; Birdsong 27, Wedman 23).

Boston 96, Washington 95 (Maxwell 21, Bird 20; Ballard 28, Hayes 26).

Exhibition Baseball

Tuesday's Games

New York (A) 8, Kansas City 7
Boston 7, Chicago (A) 5
Minnesota 8, Houston 3
Texas 7, Atlanta 2
Philadelphia 6, Baltimore 3
Toronto 6, Pittsburgh 4
New York (N) 4, Montreal 3
Cincinnati 1, Los Angeles 0
Cleveland 8, California 2
Oakland 8, Seattle 2
San Francisco 8, Milwaukee 7
Chicago (N) 10, San Diego 5
California "B" 4, Cleveland "B" 2
Detroit 3, St. Louis 2

76er Center Hurt

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (UPI) — Caldwell Jones, the Philadelphia 76ers' forward-center, suffered a fractured nose in a game against the New York Knicks last weekend but will not have to miss any National Basketball Association games because of a special mask he will wear, the team announced.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Ready, Aim. . .but Please DON'T Fire!

WASHINGTON — You would think that with the new emphasis on catching up with the Soviets, everyone at the Pentagon would be overjoyed. This is not so. The generals and admirals in charge of developing sophisticated weapons are thrilled. But the officers who must *train military* personnel to use them are worried sick.

Buchwald

A recent Defense Department study revealed that 25 percent of all recruits in the three major services, after testing, had to be classified in the "low intelligence category." This means they could hardly read the instruction manuals that accompany the complicated weapons, much less understand how to fire them.

It has become painfully clear that even if we get all the new hardware that President Carter wants, the chances of a large number of our troops being able to understand how to use them will be minimal.

* * *

"Good news, Colonel. The XM-1 tank has just arrived."

"Very well, Sergeant. Instruct your crews on how to use it."

"Yessir . . . All right now, you chowderheads, hear this. This is the new XM-1 tank. It weighs 40 tons and can fire laser-guided missiles as well as artillery shells. Are there any questions?"

"Sarge, what's a tank?"

"A tank is an armored vehicle, capable of traversing any kind of terrain, and having the ability to destroy buildings, bunkers and people. It can go either forward or backward. It is the most feared weapon in ground warfare."

"Does it have an *engine in it*?"

"Yes, Klaus. That's what makes it go. I think the best thing to do is have you get into the tank and work it yourself. Here's the manual and the key to the ignition. I'll talk to you by radio. The range is over there where those large targets are. In order to aim at the target, you push the red button on the control panel, then sight the gun with the green button above the temp gauge and, finally, fire the gun by moving the safety lock to 9 o'clock and the trigger mechanism to 12 o'clock, without taking your foot off the accelerator. Okay, you four over there, get into the *tank and let's try* it."

"Are you set? Start up . . . move out. No, Slocum, drive toward the range . . . SLOCUM, you're heading for the PX. Turn it around, TURN IT AROUND . . . Slocum, you just knocked down the PX building."

"Hey, Sarge, this is fun."

"Slocum, aim your turret toward the targets. What button are you pressing?"

"This one, Sarge."

"SLOCUM, DON'T FIRE. YOU'RE AIMING AT THE OFFICER'S MESS. OH, NO. YOU JUST KNOCKED OUT THE SECOND FLOOR."

"Wow, Sarge — I wasn't even aiming at it. These laser guns are terrific."

"Come back, *Slocum. NO, SLOCUM* don't back into the ammunition shack. Put the stick in drive, not reverse. Never mind — it's too late. Come back and we'll go over it once again."

* * *

"How's it going, Sergeant?"

"Just fine, Colonel. The men really like the new tank."

"Good. You better move your men out right away. Eye Company just got its new electronic-firing helicopter and wiped out F Company. We have no idea where they'll hit next. The whole base is on alert."

"Yes, sir. Maybe this would be a good time to hold the remedial reading class."

"You better cancel it. The Navy just destroyed the base school with the new M-20 Cruise missile they got yesterday."

New London Museum

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — London gets a new attraction Friday when Princess Anne opens the London Transport Museum in a converted flower market at Covent Garden. Historic horse-drawn and red doubledeck diesel buses, locomotives, trams and more than 1,500 other exhibits have been installed to *show transport development from* the 17th century.

Disputed Passage

An Ancient Quarrel Between Ethiopian And Coptic Monks Flares in Jerusalem

By Jane M. Friedman

JERUSALEM (IHT) — On any given night, the Christian quarter in the old city of Jerusalem appears to be a peaceful refuge in a world of tumult.

As the sun sets, birds swarm overhead, church bells ring and chants from the neighboring Moslem quarter call the faithful to prayer. The last Armenian and Greek Orthodox priests to leave the Church of the Holy Sepulcher scurry through the labyrinthine passages back to their monasteries. In an out-of-the-way courtyard above one of the Holy Sepulcher's chapels, Ethiopian monks in gray robes and square caps prepare for evening.

The semblance of peace is deceptive. In that *courtyard, an old dispute is raging again* between the Copts and the Ethiopians, two Eastern Christian churches that once were one and still share the same Monophysite doctrine. At dispute are two chapels and a passageway from the courtyard down to the plaza in front of the church.

To the uninitiated, Deir El Sultan (House of the Sultan) hardly appears worth it. In the courtyard, nestled in the crumbling walls of a Crusader refectory, are whitewashed huts where about 30 Ethiopian monks live and study. At the far end of the monastery is a green door guarded by one of the monks.

The visitor ducks through the door leading into a small, incense-filled chapel called the Church of the Four Bodiless Living Creatures, named after four angels in the Revelation. The chapel's vaulted ceiling dates from the Crusader period. On the walls are recent Ethiopian murals commemorating the meeting of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon. A wooden *iconostasis with ivory inlays extends over the* altar area, topped by icons of the Crucifixion and the Madonna and Child.

Two Chapels

A few steps down a narrow staircase and past a niche called the Closet of the Virgin Mary, the visitor finds the Chapel of the Archangel Michael. It too is small, with a beautiful wood-and-ivory screen. Behind it is the altar of St. Michael, with a small wooden cupola supported by four pretzel-like pilasters.

Deir El Sultan's contents are not its major importance. The monastery in the courtyard is built over the Chapel of St. Helena where, according to tradition, the saint, mother of Emperor Constantine I, found the True Cross in the fourth century. And the two chapels are closer to Golgotha, the site of the Crucifixion, than any other chapel outside the Holy Sepulcher. Because of its location, Deir El Sultan is one of five Christian sites in Jerusalem covered by the Status Quo, a mid-19th-century declaration of who owns what, which has been accepted by successive regimes.

But the Status Quo isn't helping. Although the Copts held this holy passageway through

Jane M. Friedman

Ethiopian monk in contested courtyard.

most of the 19th and 20th centuries, *they lost* it in April, 1970. On Easter eve, when the Coptic priests were praying in the Holy Sepulcher, the Ethiopian monks changed the locks and took control of the passageway and chapels. Israeli police watched but prevented the Coptic priests from retaliating.

Recently, the issue has become embroiled in Mideast politics. Since the Camp David agreement of 1977 and the opening of relations between Israel and Egypt, the Sadat regime has been asking Israel to restore the area to the Copts, whose see is Alexandria.

But this is unlikely to be resolved soon.

"It's our own and we won't let them use it," Abuna Matthias, the Ethiopian archbishop, *said in his residence recently about the pas*sageway. Archbishop Matthias was reacting to Israel's determination that the Copts should use the passageway too.

"Our right has been ours historically," he said in Amharic, "If the Copts touch that passageway or if Israelis do something, that will bring a big international conflict."

A few days later, Archbishop Anba Basilios of the Coptic Orthodox Church sat in his residence not far away. He was jovial, but he rejected the idea of sharing.

"This is a holy place, not a house," he said. "Would the Jews share the Wailing Wall with the Copts? How can we use the chapels and the passageway if the keys are not in our hands. We don't want the use, we want ownership. It's our property."

The history of this contested place goes back centuries, but no one knows how far. All agree that St. Helena came to the Holy Land in the fourth century and built a basilica on the site. By the sixth century, Ethiopians, Copts and Armenians were in the Holy Land, according to Israel's Religion Ministry.

In the 1850s, during Ottoman rule, the Status Quo was first elaborated, but disputes over the holy places continued. Today, under the Status Quo, the Greek Orthodox Church owns the largest chunk of holy earth. The Armenians and Roman Catholics follow. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem are divided among several denominations.

Opposing Views

But the fight over Deir El Sultan continues. The Ethiopians say they occupied the place before Christ. They say it marks the site where *Abraham sacrificed the lamb and that St. Hele*na let them stay there. They show letters from 16th-century travelers that speak of Ethiopian presence. They also say that when the Ethiopian monks living at Deir El Sultan died in a 19th-century plague, the Copts took the monastery as well other Ethiopian holy sites and had relevant documents burned.

"Why would we do that?" said Archbishop Basilios. He said the Ethiopians lost their holy places in the 17th century because they *couldn't pay their taxes. Deir El Sultan was* not one of those places because it belonged to the Copts. The other shrines, he said, were seized by the Greeks and Armenians, who then fed the impoverished Ethiopians. When new Ethiopian priests came to Jerusalem in the 18th century, the Copts offered them housing at Deir El Sultan. The Ethiopians were banned from the chapels in 1890.

The Copts say the Ethiopians have removed 18th-century Coptic inscriptions from atop the iconostases of both chapels — an allegation the Ethiopians deny.

In 1971, Israel's high court ruled that the Status Quo should have been respected and that the monastery should revert to the Copts. But the government intervened.

"We don't have enough documents," said Israel Leppel, director general of the Religion Ministry, on the question of legal ownership. "The issue of holy places has to be settled by governments, not courts."

While the Israeli government procastinates, the Copts write letters to heads of state, UN officials and sister churches seeking help. Most of those addressed reply kindly that all they can do is pray that God will resolve this ancient conflict.

PEOPLE: *Picasso Wanted 'Guernic In Prado, Widow Says*

The widow of Pablo Picasso has informed Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez that her husband wanted his Spanish Civil War painting "Guernica" to hang in *Madrid's Prado* Museum. Spanish government sources said the letter from Jacqueline Picasso could prove decisive in resolving the controversy over where the the painting will go on its expected return to Spain in October. Picasso, who died in 1973, left instructions that "Guernica," which depicts the bombing of the town Basques consider their spiritual home, should become part of the Prado collection after democracy was restored in Spain. But Guernica itself, the Basque city of Bilbao, Picasso's birthplace of Malaga and Barcelona, site of the Picasso Museum, have laid claim to the work, which has hung since 1939 in New York's Museum of Modern Art.

* * *

A sellout crowd of 16,000 greeted singer Linda Ronstadt at the Riverfront Coliseum in Cincinnati, but police said the crowd was "very mellow" and there was no repeat of the crush that killed 11 young fans last year. About 50 police officers were on duty at the Coliseum, but officials reported just one arrest, for drunkenness — and 82 citations, mostly for drug use. The tough security was a result of the Dec. 3 stampede of fans trying to get the best seats for a concert by the rock group The Who. Police arrested or cited 163 persons at Friday night's ZZ Top concert, the first major *rock concert since the December* incident.

* * *

For 21 days and nights after he abandoned a sinking ship, Kenneth Enoe, of Grenada, sat alone in a 12-man lifeboat, ate C-rations, drank canned water and drifted aimlessly in the Gulf of Mexico. On the 22d day, the crew of the Cova Navigator fished Enoe, who was in surprisingly good condition, out of the lifeboat about 200 miles southwest of New Orleans and gave him a hodgepodge wardrobe. Asked how he felt when he saw land again as he stepped from a U.S. Coast Guard launch onto a pier at Galveston, Texas., Enoe replied: "I couldn't believe it. I'm very tired." Enoe's ordeal began shortly after 1 a.m. on March 3 when the Panamanian ship Marvina radioed that it was sinking about 300 miles southwest of New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico. He told Cova Navigator crewmen he was trying to lower a lifeboat when he fell overboard, but he managed to find the lifeboat. Enoe's fell crew members were plucked fr the gulf the same night by a Du ship.

* * *

A 1,500-pound Brahman bull reluctantly began a 28-day voy from Houston to Shanghai — long overdue gift of a Texas rand to the Chinese deputy *premier*. tle breeder John Joyce prese the bull, Mr. Sugarata, to Den aoping a year ago at a Simo Texas, rodeo in hopes it would a Chinese herd of the prolific, lived breed. But the Chinese d begin making arrangements cept the gift until last month. still a virgin, but he's ready. I a you." Joyce said as a hoist ra 12-by-12 foot, wooden-slatted carrying the bull onto the deck the Velma Lykes.

* * *

A 12-year-old girl who "shocked and mortified" when accidentally purchased an a magazine has received a $6,250 o of-court settlement, attorneys The girl's mother, Ann Cox, suit asking for $1.2 *million in* da ages after her daughter mistook now-defunct magazine, Slam, fo children's publication. Slam distributed by a company owned Larry Flynt, also owner of Hust magazine, according to court cords. Mrs. Cox's daughter, Elizabeth, bought the magazine at drugstore in Columbus, Ga., wh she found it next to comic books a children's section of a magazi stand, according to the suit. T cover of the magazine depicted young boy in a baseball unifor playing with spiders, the suit sai "The word, 'Slam' is printed in ch dren's letters and the magazine co er is intended to appeal to a child mind," the suit stated. After pu chasing the magazine for $1.95, t girl took it home, started to read "and was shocked and mortified b the obscene, sexually explicit, vi lent, sadistic, and sickening conte of said magazine," the suit alleged.

* * *

Claiming the world record f ketchup-sitting, university stude Rip Howell stepped out of a ba tub filled with ketchup, ending 17½-hour sit. Howell, a geology s dent at University of Southwest Louisiana at Lafayette, La., said quit because pains in his back fr sitting so long became too severe.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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